THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE "REDS" IN COUNCIL.

Garibaldi and the Revolutionists in Geneva—No Fixed Idea and Poor Results—Garibaldi Takes Sudden Leave on Threat of a Riot.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Garibaldi left the city this morning. His stay here has been a constant ovation, and with him goes all the life of the revolutionists' peace congress, which is merely a local affair, and of no practical interest or importance.

Neither Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, nor any other of the men of great public prominence just announced were present. Jules Favre has written an unimportant letter, but he is not here in person.

A letter was read from the English Reform League to-day.

General Hooker and many other Americans are in Geneva, but take no part in the congress.

Catholics have posted handbills on the streets denouncing Garibaldi for saying he would take Rome. There were threats of riot if he had remained to-day. The whole affair seems to have been got up to exhibit Garibaldi, give a few local celebrities a chance to ventilate themselves, and benefit hotel keepers.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Shifts for Money and Popular Distress—Depreciation of the Currency and Fears of a National Bankruptcy.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Debt is pressing heavily on the land. One sees it at every turn, on every side, in each new decree, in the accumulation of vile Government lotteries, in the deterioration of its paper, in the sales of railroads, of forests, of mines; of telegraph lines even.

The people are taxed to the uttermost, Government works are crippled for want of funds, private industry is slack through the sluggish circulation of a semi-worthless currency, manufactures of every sort are either stopped entirely or working at quarter rates, roads even are neglected merely for the want of the wherewithal to carry on the repairs.

True, the national debt of Austria is far smaller than that of the United States, and the premium on silver of the former country is far below that placed on gold in the latter; but then here we lack that strong, determined executive will which makes profit of difficulties, income out of debt, prosperity out of trouble; that energy which sees obstacles but to surmount them; that vitality which lives and prospers and flourishes, unable (were it willing) to succumb. Here the case is very different, and how it will end it is not difficult to say, unless some radical reform changes the face of things. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the difficulties, the shifts, the thwarting obstacles this country is laboring under.

Attempt after attempt and trials without end have been made, but unsuccessfully, to raise the public credit, to prop up shallow artifices on which to raise money. The past year has been one of makeshifts and expedients, and puerile means and futile attempts to make "both ends meet." Every attempt the Government has made to borrow money or find *capital* has been from its own wretched, incapable, insolvent populations. Instead of assisting them and itself by encouraging the production of home manufactures, or facilitating the means of exports, the transportation of goods, their sale, it contents itself with squeezing the purses (excellent word, much in vogue in China, where its force is fully understood) of a dry, exhausted people.

Paper money of every denomination, under the most spurious imaginable guarantee, or with none whatever, is the currency of the land, and if what I learn at a late hour be true, the already gigantic amount in the market is to be increased by a further issue of Government bonds—a paper the only security for which is the delay of a national bankruptcy—an event, by-the-way, which is by some persons thought not so very improbable.

Baron Becke, so it is confidently reported in well-informed circles, has lately obtained Imperial sanction to the issue of 250,000,000 more State notes, of five, ten, and fifty florins.

The *New Free Press* of the 25th contains an extra sheet devoted to a statement of the manner in which the financial prospects of the country might and should be bettered. The improvement of the present railroads and the immediate construction of others is the plan proposed. Without doubt it is a very worthy, excellent, and practical mode, but, without doubt also, it will not be attempted.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the King of Prussia at the Opening of the Session.

A telegram from Berlin dated on the 10th of September reports:—The North German Parliament was opened to-day by the King of Prussia, who delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, noble, and honorable gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—At the close of the first Parliament of the North German Confederation I was able to express my confidence that the popular representatives of the Federal States would not refuse their constitutional recognition of that which the Parliament has created in unison with the different Governments. It affords me great satisfaction to find that I was not deceived in that confidence.

The Constitution of the North German Confederation has, in a constitutional manner, become a law in all the Federal States. The Federal Council has entered upon its functions, and to-day I herewith, with joyful confidence, bid welcome in my name, and in the name of my illustrious allies, to the first Parliament assembled on the basis of the Federal Constitution. Immediately after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution an important step was taken towards regulating the national relations of the Confederation with the States of South Germany. The German sentiments of the allied governments have created for the Zollverein a new basis corresponding with the altered circumstances, and a treaty concluded on the account and approved by the Federal Council will be laid before you.

The budget of the Confederation will form a prominent subject for your deliberation. The careful limitation of the expenditure of absolute requirement will permit of nearly three-quarters of it being defrayed by the Confederations' own revenue; and a careful estimate of these revenues warrants the belief that the estimated contributions of the Federal States will fully suffice to cover the whole expenditure.

Bills have been laid before the Federal Council, and others are intended, which have for their objects the settlement of such matters on the domain of federal legislation as the present line admits of and requires.

A law will be introduced upon freedom of settlement, which is meant to prepare the further development of the common right of nationality founded by the Constitution.

A bill upon liability to military service will be laid before you, with the object of making this common right of nationality apply to the army, and at the same time, with the object of collecting in a manner easily to be surveyed the provisions which are contained in the constitution, partly in a distinct manner and partly by reference to Prussian legislation on liability to military service.

A bill upon the passport system aims at doing away with antiquated restrictions upon intercourse, and at forming the basis of an agreement between the Confederation and the South German States, corresponding with the national interests.

A law upon weights and measures will be brought forward with the view of regulating the weights and measures of the Confederation on a common principle and in a way required by international intercourse.

The position of the post as a Federal institution renders legislative arrangements necessary on the subject of the postal system generally to the postal tariff. The establishment of Federal consulates requires a legal determination on the rights and duties connected with the excise of the office of consul.

The unity of the mercantile marine requires a basis in the shape on law of the nationality of trading ships.

I hope that these laws, which devote a first but decisive step towards the completion of the Federal constitution, will meet with your and the Federal Council's approval. The deliberations from which proceeded the Federal constitution, were guided by the conviction that the great task of the Confederation could only be accomplished by accommodating, through reciprocal advances, special interests to those of a more general and national character.

This same conviction has found expression in the discussion of the Federal Council, and will, I confidently believe, form the basis of your deliberations. With this thought, honored gentlemen, direct your efforts to the completion of the work founded by the Federal Contitution.

It is a work of peace to which you are called, and I trust that with God's blessing the Fatherland will enjoy in peace the fruits of your labor.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Letter from President Juarez on the Presidency—He Consents to be a Candidate at the Request of General Porfirio Diaz—Immigration to be Fostered—An Idea Borrowed from Maximilian—Movements of Canales, Cortina, Carbajal and Negrete.

MIER, Mexico, August 23.—Senor Don Antonio Flores, first constitutional judge of this city, or Alcada, recently received a characteristic letter from President Juarez, which we translate for the benefit of our readers:—

MEXICO, August 11.—My Illustrious Friend—Peace seems at last to be dawning over our distracted country, and I shall indeed be glad when the elections are over and all discordant elements subdued. I forwarded you a copy of my letter resigning all claim to the presidency; but so importunate have been the persuasions of my friends, and especially of General Diaz and the army, that I have reluctantly consented to the use of my name in the coming elections. It would have been more desirable to me to have retired from a position the duties of which I have endeavored faithfully to perform throughout those long dark years of oppression and misfortune. My only object in consenting to be a candidate is for the purpose of frustrating the wicked designs of men who care very little for the welfare and happiness of our poor country. By the hands of senor Don Guerra, I send you several documents which will show you what course I have been pursuing in regard to the enemies and traitors of Mexico. My sole ambition is peace for Mexico and prosperity for her people. It matters not to me to what patriot hands its destinies are confided, so that our beloved and unfortunate nation is happy. Extremely anxious as I am to return to private life, I shall not shrink from no duty confided to me by a brave and suffering people. * * * * I still hear of dissentions on the northern frontier. Advise our friends to abide by the decision of the popular will, to avoid lawlessness and return to the business pursuits of life, for therein prosperity lies. Above all, assure citizen from the States who are abiding with you that the supreme Government of Mexico holds in high esteem the services of the great republic of the north in their behalf in the recent crisis, and that its citizens shall be well protected. * * * * Now, farewell. My friend Senor Guerra will convey to you my high appreciation of your friendship. BENITO JUAREZ.

Accompanying this letter were several circulars relative to the elections, and one concerning the immigration scheme of the late Maximilian. Of one thing be assured, that great inducements will in due time be held out to immigrants by the Government. The leading men of Mexico are fully satisfied that only through it will the resources of their country ever become fully developed. Americans will be heartily welcomed, and we believe that if our countrymen could only be convinced of the stability of any one form of Mexican government, there would be a steady stream of settlers from the Northern States of the Union. No country is so rich in mineral wealth—gold and silver, copper, lead, and iron—while on the high table land none is so productive. Yankee ingenuity, enterprise, and development are alone wanting to make Mexico one of the finest nations of the world, commercially and politically. There are bright prospects yet in store for this country, but only when it becomes Anglicized.

With the exception of outlawry on the part of Canales' disorganized banditti, the northern frontier is quiet. Cortina has retired to the Texan side of the Rio Grande, at Cortina ranche. Cortina is a large land owner in Texas, and but for his wealth would long since have been "brought to grief" for his murders and robberies by the United States authorities. The public yet remember his celebrated raid about the commencement of our Rebellion, when the Sheriff of Brownsville was killed. There is an indictment against Cortina for murder yet pending at that place; but, nevertheless, he goes everywhere, is lavish with his money, and commits outrages on either side of the river with impunity, while our officers feast and toady to him; at least they have done it. There has been too much of the "tickle me, I'll tickle you" policy on this frontier by the United States officials.

Carvajal is resting in quiet at his hacienda, while Negrete, at last accounts, was intriguing against Juarez and in favor of Ortega. However, the "Citizen President" will take care that the latter shall not be in his way for another Presidential term. The end will probably be that Ortega may find himself by October in prison, instead of a successful candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Mexicans. This is what Juarez will resort to to put a check to all opposition. The condition of the frontier towns is really deplorable. The elections once over, confidence will be restored and business will go ahead. The lengthened struggle for national life by the two great powers north and south of the Rio Grande has proved disastrous to the towns contiguous to that river. Besides, the appearance of the yellow fever at Matamoras and adjacent towns, and the remembrance of the fatal scourge ten years ago along the river, assist the general languor of trade. War and then pestilence—what could be more disastrous to business?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Arrival of Maximilian's Remains at Mexico City—Probable Success of Admiral Tegethoff's Mission—Serious Charge Against Minister Mejia by General Felix Diaz.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7, via Vera Cruz, Sept. 7.—The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian have arrived here from Queretaro. Notwithstanding the difficulties that were placed in Admiral Tegethoff's way, there is every probability that the remains will be delivered to the envoy of the Austrian Imperial house.

Decree Commuting the Penalty of Confiscation.

The following decree was issued by President Juarez on the 12th of August:—

MEXICO, August 12, 1867.—*Whereas*, The circumstances owing to which it was deemed proper to impose, as a general rule, the penalty of confiscation on various persons considered guilty of treason to their country; and, for the same reason, deeming the opportunity arrived for the exercise of clemency by the commutation of said penalty in regard to the majority of those subject to it into a fine, I have decreed as follows:—

Whereas, The law of August 16, 1863, refers both to the personal and pecuniary punishment of those judged guilty of treason, said pecuniary penalty is now modified in the sense of the following articles; and, as regards the personal pains, they shall remain as at present, subject only to whatever shall be given by the respective ministers. The penalty of confiscation imposed by the law of August 16, 1863, shall remain commuted as a general rule, and by way of an indult into a fine to all those comprised within the terms of the law of August 16, 1863, from the moment that they committed the crime of treason to their country, lost all right to recover any claims or credits which they held against the national Treasury, which claims and credits became thereby for h completely extinguished and of no value whatever. In consequence, whether the confiscation of their property be enforced, or only commuted with a fine, or even when neither confiscation or fine be imposed, the personal claims or credits of all comprised within the terms of said law shall be of no value whatever. And neither their present nor future restoration to the rights of citizenship shall entitle such parties to recover the value of said claims or credits. BENITO JUAREZ.

Confiscation of a Printing House.

The finest printing establishment in Mexico that of Senores Andrade y Escalante, in the capital, has been confiscated and sold at public auction. It was at this house that the *Sociedad, Diario del Imperio*, and *L'Ere Nouvelle* were printed. The first was edited by Senor Barcena, of Jalapa; the second by Senor de la Portilla, who was for some time a professor in Kentucky, and the last was under the management of M. Masseras, former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, New York.

Minister Mejia's Patriotism in a Very Bad Light.

General Felix Diaz, brother of General Porfirio Diaz, in a letter dated Mexico, Aug. 21, 1867, written in reply to one from Minister Iglesias, inquiring who the party was who traitorously sold seven hundred cargoes of corn to the French, states that it was General Ignacio Mejia, the present Minister of War in President Juarez's Cabinet. He cites Generals Vincente Rivas Palacio and Luis Mier y Teran, Senor Domingo Galloso, and others as witnesses, and adds that "in order to understand his own indignation when Gomez, whom he captured at Huatusco delivering the corn, showed him in presence of Teran, Galloso, and others, a safe conduct signed by General Mejia, it is necessary to bear in mind that at that time I found myself obliged to order the summary execution of several unfortunate wretches whom I caught selling small quantities of corn, beans, etc., to the enemy. Hence I at once gave my word of honor that I would at all risks seek the proper occasion to have this influential brought to punishment as well. * * * Under such circumstances I could not do less than publish the letter to which your Excellency refers. I would have gone farther than that, but my brother, General Porfirio Diaz, besought me to refrain, and I was weak enough to listen to his request.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Ben Wade's Speech in Cincinnati—He Glories Especially in Having Labored on a Canal with Irishmen—His Future Course in Case He Becomes a Judge in Israel.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—About one thousand persons assembled this evening in the Court street market space to hear Senator Ben Wade. Mr. Eggleston occupied the attention of the audience till the arrival of Mr. Wade, who spoke substantially as follows:—

Though pretty much used up from his exertions on behalf of the Republican party, he was still anxious to make another effort in advocacy of the great cause he so long and ardently espoused. Some Republican papers had been carping at him lately because he neglected to dilate on the rights of labor, but he wished to inform the world that the proudest period of his life was when he worked upon a canal as a common laborer. He worked with Irishmen, and did his work as well as any of them, and he wished some of his old Irish friends were present to listen to his utterance. He was the first to suggest the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the first to work through Congress the Homestead bill. Referring to his Kansas speech, he said it was an entire forgery. He attached himself to the Republican party because it helped to build up the laborer, and he wished to impress on his Irish friends the fact that they had allied themselves to their political enemies. His own idea was to rescue labor from the contempt and hardship to which it was subjected, but his older Irish co-laborers were adverse to that because they failed in sympatny for laborers of African descent. He thought the Republicans nearly the purest and greatest that ever existed, but if they do not continue in their course of righteousness, the Almighty, who has been supporting them up to this time, will very soon desert them. Alluding to the efforts of Southern representatives to get seats in Congress he said—We have now before us many the same men, but a traitorous and treacherous President, Andrew Johnson, had invited these same Rebels to come back and take a part in the Government. As for himself, a Rebel and he should never sit side by side. He believed that the conquered States of the South lay at the mercy of Congress, and that it would be unsafe to allow Rebels to come back to Congress, where, in fellowship with the Democracy of the North, they could accomplish the destruction of this Government. He said Johnson was making the most terrible assertions to effect the demoralization of the Republican party; that his recent acts were in defiance of Congress, but that there was a power in front of the throne which may yet prove stronger than the throne itself. He admitted he voted for Johnson, but if God would forgive him for that, his other offenses would little trouble him. He (Wade) might yet be judge in Israel and have occasion yet to pass judgment on the offenses of this man Johnson, for whose abuse of office as President he should certainly inflict the highest penalty. Stanton he pronounced the best and greatest Minister of War the world ever saw. And why, he asked, was Stanton disgraced and why was the brave Phil. Sheridan removed from his command? Because they carried out the will of the people. The Senator, after speaking a considerable time, passed to the question of negro suffrage, upon which we have hitherto given his views. Senator Sherman spoke briefly afterwards, alluding to the issues of the campaign, and then the audience quietly dispersed.

Mr. Pendleton on Repudiation.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, having serenaded Messrs. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh, at a hotel in that city, on the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. Pendleton in his response took occasion to explain his position in relation to the payment of the five-twenty bonds. He said:—

Let me state to you the position. We have an enormous debt. We have a rate of taxation beyond all example oppressive. We have a system of legal-tender notes and a system of national banks. I am sorry we have seen them. I did not vote for them, and am not responsible for them. They are great evils. They ought to be gotten rid of. And if they present any means of assisting us in getting rid of them, we ought to seize it. The non-interest paying debt, consisting of greenback and unliquidated debt, amounts to about $800,000,000. The proposition of the Republicans is to convert this debt into bonds which pay interest in gold. The interest on those bonds will be $48,000,000 in gold annually. The result will be to increase by that amount the expenses, to convert active capital into inactive capital, and thus to increase the number of those who do not pay taxes, and to increase the burdens of those who do pay taxes. I maintain that this debt ought not to be so converted—that these $45,000,000 in gold should be saved. There are four hundred millions of these bonds in the Treasury as security for the National Bank currency. They are represented by a nearly equal amount of bank notes. They call for twenty-four millions of dollars in gold annually, as interest. Now, I maintain that these bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. The result would be that the greenbacks would take the place of the bank notes, which would be called in, and that twenty-four million dollars of interest would be saved. If that twenty-four millions were added to the forty-eight millions of which I have spoken, you have seventy-two millions in gold annually; and this, properly compounded, would pay the whole debt, principal and interest, in fifteen years. And now observe that thus far I have not proposed to add one dollar to your taxes, nor one dollar to the currency. This process of redemption can be pressed as fast as the business and values of the country will bear an expansion of the currency. I am satisfied that they can bear more than that, and added that the good to result will more than compensate for the evils. How far the expansion may be safely carried, I cannot pretend, with exactness, to say. All that I maintain is this:—That just as rapidly as the prosperous condition of business will permit it, the bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks; for just so fast will the interest be paid, the taxes be reduced, and labor be relieved from the burdens which now so heavily oppress it.

Arrival of Chief Justice Chase in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here on Saturday, and will remain until after the election, in order to cast his vote for the negro suffrage amendment. Three United States Senators—Wade, Sherman, and Thayer—addressed a Republican meeting in this county on Saturday. Ben Wade remained at the Burnett House to-day, where his room is thronged by expectant office seekers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Novel Race in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Isaac Reynolds and William Quillins, both without legs, and accomplishing locomotion with their arms, had a one mile race this afternoon for a purse of $1000. Reynolds weighs 105 and Quillins 120 pounds. The race was won by Reynolds in eleven minutes and fifteen seconds. A moderately large crowd witnessed the singular contest.

SECOND EDITION

GREAT FIRE AT WHEELING.

Stables, with Thirty Horses and Many Carriages, Burned.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; United States Five-Twenties, 73½; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 41½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Provisions and Produce are also unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standard, 25s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23—Noon.—Petroleum firm at 55 francs.

The Etna and Aleppo Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—NOON.—The steamers Etna and Aleppo, from New York, have arrived.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—The experiment of providing white labor for the productive but most neglected fields of agriculture in the Southern States, is about to fairly inaugurated in Virginia with gratifying prospects of success. The immigration which is necessary to provide the elements of this reorganization in the system of labor, is not destined to be drawn from the Northern States by inviting remunerating, though hazardous investments of capital, or inducements held out to adventurers and speculators; but from the more permanent and solid sources of wealth and prosperity gleaned from the overcrowded population of the Old World. Gen J. E. Tochman, of the Virginia Emigration Society, has arrived in Norfolk as the European agent of the State, with the chief object of ascertaining the probabilities of making that port the rendezvous or headquarters of numerous Polish families, who are expected shortly to migrate. Twelve hundred emigrants are confidently expected the coming season. A number, already arrived in Spottsylvania, have commenced farming and cultivating the lands.

The next Legislature, with a wise foresight to the future interests of the State, will probably appropriate such sums in aid of the enterprise as its importance demands. The individual contributions have reached a considerable sum, and the reception of the emigrants already arrived have inspired its projectors with confidence as to the success of the undertaking. Many neglected estates, laid waste by the war, and continued in their desolation by the want of suitable labor, will doubtless be restored to their former fruitfulness and industry and frugality usurp the place of indolence and mismanagement. The citizens of the State look with interest upon this great movement, and expect to reap great benefit from this influx of strangers from abroad.

Disastrous Fire in Wheeling.

WHEELING, Sept. 23. — A disastrous fire occurred this morning at 1 o'clock, resulting in the entire destruction of McDonald & Mitchell's livery stables, together with about thirty horses and all the carriages and buggies in the establishment. The horses and wagons of the Adams Express Company, and many valuable vehicles owned by private parties, were consumed. A portion of Beck's brewery, adjoining the stables, was also burned. One man is reported badly injured. The loss will be very heavy, but it is partially insured.

Sh p News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Arrived, United States steamer Yucco, from Pensacola, with seven cases of yellow fever on board. On the 17th instant one of the crew was buried at sea. Sailed, Haytian corvette Alexander Petion, in tow of the tug America, for New York. The barque Catharine, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is off Cape Henry.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅝; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 62¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 127⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 107¼; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 103¾; Hudson River, 123; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110½; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling exchange, 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅝.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull at 24c. for middlings. Flour dull. 6000 bbls sold; State, $8·10@8·90. Ohio, $10@12·50; Western, $8@13; Southern, $10@13; California, $11@13·50. Wheat dull. Corn firm, and 1c. higher; 70,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·22@1·23. Oats active and 1@1c. higher; 11,000 bushels sold; Western, 75@74c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; 1000 bbls. sold; new mess, $24·12½@24·50. Lard quiet.

Whisky Traders Indicted in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in this district, has returned indictments against the following parties for frauds upon the Government:—Ezekiel J. Johnson, of Boston, for removing 450 barrels of whisky, without a Government permit, from the distillery of J. F. Perry, in Buffalo, to this city, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse; also aiding and abetting in the removal and concealment; Thomas Fell and Andrew J. Houghton, of Boston, for the same offense; George D. Nelson, of Burlington, Vermont, for carrying on the business of a distiller in a dwelling house without paying the United States tax; also for carrying on the business of a distiller and manufacturer of spirits, without paying the special United States tax; Asa T. Randall, of East Bridgewater, for unlawfully carrying on the business of a brewer, without paying the special United States tax; Thomas Waite, of Barre, for unlawfully manufacturing a still and boiler, without notifying the Collector of Internal Revenue of his district; Michael G. Minon, of Boston, for carrying on the business of rectifier without paying the special United States tax; Benjamin L. White, of South Reading, same offense; Peter O. Kelly, of Auburn, same offense; William G. Keenan, of Tewksbury, same offense—two indictments; Lorenzo Stone, of Barre, same offense; George D. Bosworth, of Newburyport, same offense—four indictments; George W. Currier, of Newburyport, same offense—four indictments; Artemas Goodrich, of Lunenburg, same offense—two indictments; John McNaughton, of Boston, same offense.

—Nothing could be better than the speech of a Mobile barber, when a number of ex-Rebels lately offered him $2000 to run for Congress:—"Gentlemen, if I sell myself, I sell my people; if I sell my people, I sell my children." If anything half as good was said at Antietam the other day, we shall be glad to record it.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ALBANY.

Two Men Shot by a Policeman, and One of Them Killed—The Policeman Badly Injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The quiet of this city was again disturbed last night by the shooting of two men, named John Fitzsimmons and Henry McAllister, by Patrolman Wells, of the Fourth Precinct.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, while patrolling his beat, Wells met three young men acting very boisterously, and on expostulating with them they attacked and beat him very badly. He drew a pistol in defense, and fired four shots, killing Fitzsimmons and badly wounding McAllister. The third person, named Lawless, is supposed to have escaped unharmed, and up to this hour has not been arrested.

Fitzsimmons was found lying dead in a vacant lot near the scene of the affray at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, while McAllister was arrested at midnight.

Fitzsimmons was twenty-four years of age, and served three years in Berdan's Sharpshooters. His parents reside in New York. McAllister is a moulder by trade. He will probably recover.

Patrolman Wells was badly injured about the head, and, it is feared, suffered a concussion of the brain.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, and crowds are continually surrounding the spot on Jefferson street, near Hawk, where the desperate affray occurred.

WALRUSSIA.

Order from General Halleck in Relation to the Military District of Alaska.

The following order, dated from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, August 13, is published:—

In compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the territory ceded by Russia to the United States will constitute a military district, and will be attached to the Department of California. It will be called the Military District of Alaska, headquarters at Sitka. A district commander to be assigned hereafter.

Companies H, 2d Artillery, and F, 9th Infantry, are designated for the garrison of Sitka. They will be in readiness to embark on the 13th proximo.

The Chief Quartermaster of the division will provide transportation for these companies, with their supplies for one year. Such transportation to be ready to leave this harbor on the above date.

The Chief Commissary and Medical Purveyor of the division will provide one year's supply of commissary, medical, and hospital stores.

The command will be supplied with a field battery, and also, as far as practicable, with the guns designated in paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 67, cusrent series, from Adjutant-General's office; also, one year's supply of ordnance stores. The senior officer of the command will make the proper requisitions through Headquarters Department of California.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is assigned as Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary of the District.

The Medical Director, Department of California, will provide a medical officer for the command and post at Sitka.

By order of Major-General Halleck.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjt.-General.

The Recent Election in Colorado — A Democratic Majority—The Question of Admission as a State.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 16.—The election in this Territory in August, resulted in the choice of a Democratic Council and a Republican House. The Council will stand:—Democrats, 7; Republicans 6. The House will stand:—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 12. The States question entered largely into the contest, and the result is—in the Council:—State men, 4; anti-State men, 9. In the House:—State men, 9; anti-State men, 17.

The submission of the State question to the people would result, I feel assured, in its defeat by a two-thirds vote. Of the nineteen counties of the Territory the Republicans carry nine and the Democrats ten. In two Republican counties Democratic Councilmen are elected. In none of the counties are the majorities clearly decisive. In some instances a majority of eight or ten decides the contest. The populous counties of Gilpin and arapahoe were carried by less than 100 majority each. The aggregate vote gives a majority in the Territory to the Democrats.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Case of Rev. George T. Williams.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Index, Sept. 21.

The Standing Committee of this Diocese have received from the Bishop the following communication:—

"Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Canon 5, Title II, Digest of the Canons of General Convention, I have this day deposed from the Ministry of the Church Rev. George T. Williams, Presbyter of this Diocese, he having declared to me his renunciation of the same, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof.

"J. JOHNS,

"Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Ch. in Virginia.

"Malvern, Sept. 9, 1867."

—Rev. Hatfield, of Chicago, is trying to preach dram-drinking out of that town, which at least argues the courage of Hatfield.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were inactive. 10-40s sold at 99¼, no change. 110⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106⅝ for June and August 7·30s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July '65 5-20s. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼ and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 241 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 81½ for Mechanics'; 59½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change. 14½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; 40 for Morris Canal; 80 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143; 11 A. M., 143¼; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143½, a slight advance on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Ocean Oil..... 4

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62 reg.....	c.103¾	$1000 U S 10-40s cp.....	99⅝
$2500 City 6s, New.....	100⅞	$4000 Allegheny Co 5s..	75½
$200 do. New.....	100⅞	8 sh Cam & Am...c.126	
$100 do. New.....	100⅞	2 sh Penna R.....	53¾
$5200 do. O. 85 Oct	100¾	1 do.....	53⅞

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 107¾@108; do., 1867, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110⅜@110¾; do. new, 107¼@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@107; 3d series, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@108; do., 1867, new, 107¼@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 143¼@143¾. Silver, 137@138¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime lots are in moderate demand, but common grades are neglected. Sales of red at $2·20@2·40; amber at $2·45@2·50; and California at $2·70@2·75. Rye is steady at $1·50. Corn is quiet, with small sales at $1·40 for yellow and $1·35 for Western mixed. Oats are dull; sales at 60@75c. for good and prime qualities.

Cloverseed is in better demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sales at $8·50@9·25 ₱ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $2·75@3. 2000 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2·80.

Bark is held firmly; sales of 20 hhds No. 1 Quercitron at $55.

Whisky is offered at 25@26c. ₱ gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2900 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 12@13½c. for fair to good; and 9@11c. per lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

101	head	Owen Smith, Western,	7½@9, gross.
74	"	A. Christy & Bro., Western,	8@8¾, gross.
160	"	P. Hathaway, Western,	7@9½, gross.
107	"	J. S. Kirk, Chester co.,	7½@8½, gross.
54	"	B. McFillen, Western,	7@8¾, gross.
140	"	James McFillen, Western,	7@8¾, gross.
100	"	E. S. McFillen, Western,	7½@9, gross.
51	"	Ullman & Bachman, Western,	8@9, gross.
152	"	M. Fuller & Co., Western,	7@9, gross.
166	"	Mooney & Smith, Western,	7½@9¼, gross.
105	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Western,	6½@8, gross.
129	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania,	6@7½, gross.
74	"	L. Frank, Western,	7@8¼, gross.
110	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western,	7@9, gross.
107	"	Hape & Co., Western,	6½@8¼, gross.
56	"	Dryfoos & Co, Western,	7@8¼, gross.
78	"	Blum & Co., Western,	6@7¾, gross.
61	"	James Aull, Western,	8@8½, gross.
50	"	B. Baldwin, Chester co.,	8@8¼, gross.
92	"	B. Hood, Chester co.,	8@9½, gross.
46	"	Jas. Cochran, Chester co.,	7@8¼, gross.
114	"	Chandler & Co, Chester co.,	6½@9, gross.
57	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware,	5@6, gross.
47	"	H. Kelb, Pennsylvania,	7@8¼, gross.
41	"	H. Gallagher, Pennsylvania,	8@7, gross.

Cows

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Party—Its Greatest Peril.

From the N. Y. Times.

The warning of the Maine election came not a moment too soon for the welfare of the Republican party. The West furnishes abundant indications of the danger it encounters as a consequence of the determination of cliques and factions to foist upon it issues quite foreign to the recognized objects of its organization. Senator Grimes' vigorous protest against the attempt to make the prohibitory tariff a test of party orthodoxy, receives the endorsement of the leading Republicans of his State. General Baker, Adjutant-General, and one of its most influential men, writes "that if the tariff lobby succeed in interpolating into the creed of the Republican party a prohibitory tariff plank, and making that the issue, the Republican party of the Northwest will be smashed to atoms." Strong as the statement is, we are persuaded that it does not transcend the truth. Throughout the Northwest the Republican press is unanimous in its denunciation of the combinations which try to manipulate the action of Congress on the tariff question; admitting the necessity of high duties in existing circumstances, but resisting any assertion of the prohibitory principle in the interest of classes.

The temperance question in its prohibitory aspect is another source of party weakness elsewhere than in Maine or Massachusetts. In Michigan the recent Convention proposed to engraft the doctrine upon the State Constitution, wisely-consenting, however, to submit it to a separate vote. In Illinois and adjacent States zealots seek to invest prohibition with legislative and ultimately with constitutional sanction, and the intolerant spirit in which they promulgate their views threatens to alienate from the Republican party a large proportion of the German vote. The earnestness with which General Carl Schurz remonstrates against "attempts to use the Republican organization to inflict on the community arbitrary legislation, encroaching on individual rights in connection with temperance and Sunday questions," shows the depth to which popular feeling has been stirred on the subject, and the folly of those who would embarrass the party with extraneous questions. General Leib, a leader among the Germans of Illinois, in a published letter alleges "that so much harm has already been done, that nothing but an earnest protest of the whole Republican press of the State" against the course pursued, and an explicit expression of this view in the next State platform of the party, "will secure to the Republican party the future political support of the radical German element."

These signs of the times should not be disregarded by those who would preserve the unity and power of the Republican party. The period is not one in which it can afford to assume the responsibility of every cry which individuals raise in the Republican name, or by intolerance in any form to furnish provocatives to division. The great work of restoring the nation and guaranteeing permanence to the results achieved by the war remains to be completed, and until this be done no new issue should be entertained. The future has important questions in reserve, and the tariff is one of them. But it were criminal to anticipate causes of party difference or to divert public attention, however slightly, from the momentous task with which it has been entrusted by the country. Forbearance, moderation, and liberality in interpreting the motives and aims of others are qualities which the Republican party cannot too sedulously cultivate in the present critical condition of national affairs.

Amnesty—Pardon.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Staats Zeitung* labors heavily to turn the flank of the act of Congress which expressly prescribes the qualifications of voters in reconstructing the Rebel States, and which as expressly prescribes that no amnesty or pardon by the President shall operate to enfranchise those who are thus precluded from voting because of their conspicuous part in the late Rebellion. To this end, it desperately quotes Alexander Hamilton in the *Federalist* as saying that

"The principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in the case of treason in the Chief Magistrate is this:—In seasons of insurrection or rebellion there are often critical moments when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquility of the commonwealth."

—This is clear enough, but it does not help the *Zeitung's* case a hair; so it has to be supplemented by an opinion of Jerry Black, who says:—

"A person disfranchised by the laws of the United States can be restored to all the rights which he had before conviction by a free and full pardon from the President."

—This, now, is to the point; and if the ex-Attorney-General can be induced to add, "although Congress shall expressly and emphatically enact that no pardon or amnesty proclaimed by the President shall have any such effect," the *Zeitung* will have the full weight of Jerry's authority in support of its doctrine. Until then, it does not cover the case, while Hamilton's does not approach it.

The Approaching Political Campaign, North and West.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the North and West, all show that a great and widespread reaction has commenced against the dominant radical party. The people, who gave the Republicans their votes and support, during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That party was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the Union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the Constitutional amendment.

When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the South; when it attempted to subvert the Constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present Congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the public, and, acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, have defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened, and a general reaction has set in.

The radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the Republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West. The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine.

In these latter States, however, the contest was tame compared with what it will be, from all appearances, in the elections to come off during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West, and that is the financial question. This threatens to prove as disastrous to the radicals as their nigger-worshipping policy. The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West, among all parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, are bitterly opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, McCulloch, and their friends in favor of a moneyed oligarchy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics, and tradesmen—see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetuated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But the main question occupying the public mind at present, is that of negro suffrage and a negro balance of power in the republic. The prospect of the whole South being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow—these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the Democratic party, and least of all in favor of the Copperhead faction. The questions at issue are new; old party dogmas and platforms have become obsolete. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times, the radicals will be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West, at the coming elections. The moderate and conservative Republicans should throw of their destructive leaders and unite with others to form the great constitutional party of the future.

Indian Councils and Indian War.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We learn, by special telegram, that the Indian ultimatum to our Commissioners is "the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder river country and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill Pacific Railroad." They also demand "guns, ammunition, and presents." This is the result of the tedious and useless attempts to arrange our Indian difficulties peaceably.

It is no wonder the Indians insult us. We might well expect it after teaching them, through our dishonest agents, that we are as unreliable as they are themselves. Respect for us they have none, and least of all for our military prowess. They have tried their skill and strategic powers with our regular army, to find us their inferiors. Now they say, "We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rich." This is all too true; for how can they be other than poor when an Indian appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will, before it reaches the frontier, dwindle down to one red blanket and a string of beads? In war, owing to their more rapid tactics, they can make their own appropriations, and that, too, from the Government supplies to our army. They constantly do it, and scarcely a day passes in which we fail to chronicle the loss of army wagons, the driving off of cattle and horses from some outpost, and the useless pursuit by our sluggish troops. Our tactics do not fit the war, and our army brains, schooled in the grooves of a routine out of which they appear worthless, are totally at a loss how to hold the Indians in hand. We annually bleed our treasury many millions of dollars for Indian war purposes on one hand and Indian presents on the other. In peace we furnish them with all the munitions of war they may desire, and in war we wonder where they get their weapons. The old Spaniards were wiser than we in dealing with the Indian tribes on this continent, for they made it a criminal offense to sell firearms to an Indian.

An Indian war is, however, upon us. The blunders, right and left, which have made it necessary will not now mend affairs. We must to-day accept the fact, look it in the face, and prepare to fight it out. The question is, how can it best be brought to a conclusion? Certainly not by our regular troops; for the whole past history of our frontier indicates a complete failure of the army whenever this duty has been assigned to it. There is but one method, and that is by volunteers. The Governor of every frontier State and every Territory should have authority to keep the Indians quiet in his district, and to raise a sufficient volunteer force for the purpose—the bills to be paid by the general Government. The troops thus raised should be placed in command of volunteer officers, who, selected from our ablest frontiersmen, understand Indian tactics, have personal wrongs to avenge and a local responsibility to urge them to action. Let them not be afraid to take a scalp. If this method be pursued we shall close our Indian war in less than six months, and at the minimum cost. If it be carried on in the present style, the country may prepare itself to be bled of its treasure for the next ten years, only to find the Indian question as unsettled then as it is to-day.

Republican Responsibility for Official Corruption.

From the N. Y. World.

It would be of great service to the political education of the people, if they could be made to understand two or three simple, central ideas in the science of government. It is the chief function of government to protect its subjects against injustice: first, against the injustice of other organized political communities, or, in other words, against foreign aggression; secondly, against the rapacity and bad passions of members of the same community. Of these latter, crimes of fraud require more constant vigilance than crimes of violence, as there are thousands of rascals who will cheat for every ruffian who would maim or murder. The prevention of fraud, therefore, is the chief burden of the ordinary duties of government; and as government is administered by human beings of like passions with the rest, and greater opportunies for knavery, protection against *their* rapacity is the principal end of political exertion. In a free government this protection is attainable only through the agency of parties. Political parties have an adequate motive to watch and expose each other, and it is only by such mutual arraignments at the bar of public opinion that the administration can be maintained in that degree of purity which human affairs admit of. It is only by holding the party in power responsible for the malfeasance of its members, that the community can be protected.

On this righteous principle, the Republican party is responsible for the enormous and astounding corruption which pervades all departments of administration, but which, at the present moment, is most conspicuously exhibited in the collection of the internal revenue. The Democratic party is obviously not responsible, since none of its members are in official positions, and it has no power to turn out any corrupt officer, except by the dilatory method of carrying the elections.

It cannot with any justice be pleaded in extenuation of Republican culpability that the legislative and executive departments do not co-operate. The Republican party elected both, and are as responsible for the conduct of one as for that of the other. Moreover, the nominations of the President go for nothing till confirmed by the Senate, which makes the Republican Senate equally answerable with the Republican President for incapable or corrupt officers. That corruption exists on the most gigantic scale is undeniable; the whisky frauds that are every day coming to light shutting the mouths of all gainsayers. The Republican party must bear the full blame of all this rottenness. It is no business of its opponents to be very exact in apportioning their respective shares to Congress and the Executive. It it is asserted by one of the Republican organs—the *Tribune*—that the Government is losing two hundred million dollars a year by the whisky frauds alone; and what the Government thus loses is taken out of the pockets of the people to swell the dishonest gains of the distillers and the revenue officers who connive at their rascality. An administration under which such injustice is perpetrated cannot be saved from public odium by a reciprocation of invectives between the President and Congress. These two branches of the Government are answerable jointly and severally, and the party which elected them is responsible as a unit, for a system which, instead of protecting the people, is itself the chief engine of their robbery and oppression.

It cannot be denied that part of the blame belongs to Congress. We do not complain that the whisky tax is high; it *ought* to be high. The tax on distilled spirits is a chief source of revenue in other Governments, and there is no reason why it should not be in ours. But when Congress imposed so high a tax as two dollars a gallon on whisky, it should have strengthened, in every practicable way, the machinery for its collection. The cost of manufacturing whisky is not more than forty cents a gallon; two dollars is therefore a tax of five hundred per cent. A duty of thirty per cent. on imported goods is high enough to encourage smugglers, and it should have been foreseen that a duty fifteen times as high would hold out a powerful temptation to illicit distillation. We love to be ingenuous, and must concede that while engaged in framing the revenue laws, Congress seemed not wholly unmindful of its duty. But it acted (to borrow a dairyman's simile) like a cow which gives a good pailful of milk and then lifts her foot and kicks it over. The fanatical zealotry of Congress on the reconstruction question impelled it to risk the public revenue for the sake of spiting the President. By passing the Tenure of Office bill, and taking from him the power of removal, it showed how recklessly it was willing to jeopard the revenue to gratify party passions. We have indeed no evidence that matters would be any better if the President could promptly remove every officer in the revenue service; the power signifies little where there is no disposition to use it. But in the hands of a vigorous and faithful Executive, the power of summary dismissal would be a capital safeguard against frauds. Instead of waiting for their actual perpetration, he could in many cases prevent them. There may be hundreds of cases where doubts are entertained of the honesty of officers against whom there would be no sufficient grounds for legal proceedings. The power of removal at the pleasure of the Executive meets all such cases, in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; as well as all the cases in which the slackness of an indolent disposition inspires the efficiency of the officer, but yet affords no tangible ground for his removal on criminal charges or the evidence of transpired facts. With the high internal taxes imposed by Congress there was a necessity for increasing, if possible, the facilities for holding the civil officers of the Government to a prompt responsibility. The two parts of the Congressional system do not match each other. To lay very high taxes, and take away the chief means of enforcing their honest collection, is not so much to establish a system of revenue as to organize a gigantic machinery of fraud. This is what the Republican Congress, impelled by party motives, have done; and the party cannot escape responsibility.

But the Republican Executive cannot shield itself behind this curtailment of power, unless it has made a prompt and faithful use of such authority as Congress has left or conferred. If the Executive does not exert such power as it has, what warrant have we for supposing that it would make a better use of more? We do not see how Secretary McCulloch, in particular, is to escape censure. The President is indeed responsible for him, as the Republican party is for the President, and for the countless hosts of Republican officers whom he has put (or kept) in office. But Mr. McCulloch has the revenue system of the Government in charge; it is his special duty to superintend it. It is a disgrace to his department that a vast system of fraud, so hugely gigantic as that which is now being disclosed should have grown up under his administration and ripened to such rank rottenness before the offenders are found out and proceeded against. He seems not insensible to the discredit; but it is the sensitiveness of a weak man who shuns censure by concealment, instead of boldly doing his duty. In the Callicott case, things have gone on from May till near October without a public explosion, and proceedings against the delinquent seem to have been extorted at last only by the impossibility of longer concealment. Similar frauds are perpetrated in every part of the country. The revenue system is like a body covered all over with the ripe pustules of the small-pox, and the physician gives his first dose of medicine in this advanced stage of the disease, although the patient has been under his care from the beginning. The Government is losing two hundred million dollars a year by these whisky frauds alone, and most of these frauds must have taken place with the connivance of revenue officers. It is quite a different matter from the evasion of the customs duties by smuggling. The smuggler carries on his trade by escaping the surveillance of officers; but the whisky thieves operate under the very nose of officers, and could not possibly succeed without their collusion or connivance.

We shall watch the disgraceful developments now in progress with close attention, giving due support and hearty applause to vigilant and honest officers, but sparing no man, high or low, who shrinks from doing his whole duty. We expect developments more astounding than any that have yet been made. The Democratic party washes its hands of all complicity with any branch of the Republican administration, which has afforded a cover for these enormous frauds by occupying the public attention with the protracted squabble between a Republican President and a Republican Congress. We own no stock in either branch of the concern, and see no remedy but in turning out both parties to the quarrel.

The Contest in Ohio.

From the N. Y. World.

Federal politics are very prominent in the Ohio campaign, but State politics are influencing the result to a degree scarcely suspected by the politicians of other States.

1. Concerning the issues raised in the platforms of the two parties as to the policy of the General Government. The Republican platform, adopted on the 19th of July, without disguise asserts that the war has taught us a lesson in politics as to the interpretation of our Federal and local rights. It asserts that we are "not a Confederacy of sovereign and independent States," but a nation; and then clinches this assertion with the *non sequitur*—that while "opposed to all attempts at centralization or consolidation of power anywhere," it holds that liberty of human rights "constitute our great national boon, which local or State organizations must not be allowed to abridge or take away!" Such a precious jumble of political philosophy could only find "concatenation accordingly" in the brain of its author, General Schenck. The Democratic platform, on the other hand, denounces the Congressional legislation in detail, denounces the exemption of the Government bonds from taxation, and it recites the canons of Democratic faith as to the spheres of the Federal and State Governments. On general national politics the issues are squarely made, and are being ably debated throughout the State, from Portsmouth to Cleveland, and from Belle Air to Greenville.

2. Concerning the issues raised in the two platforms on questions of State politics:—The pivotal point is the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which is yet interlaced with the general radical policy of negro suffrage. The Republican platform asserts that "the radicals place themselves on the broad platform of impartial manhood suffrage, as embodied in the proposed amendment to the State Constitution." This amendment is familiarly known in Ohio as the "Gizzard foot amendment." It reads as follows:—

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, that it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of this State to vote at the next annual October election upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this State, to wit:—Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service thereof, or have deserted the military or naval service of said Government in time of war, and have not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

To understand this amendment, it must be observed that in the present Constitution, made by the Democracy in 1851, the word white qualifies the male citizen for suffrage. True, by the decision of the Republican Courts in Ohio, and by the practice of the Judges of Election in Republican localities, male citizens vote who can swear that they have more white than black in their blood. In other words, mulatto or colored is white, according to Republican theory and practice.

This big-bellied amendment of the Constitution flies in the face of the constitutional provision (Article 16, section 1) that "when more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately." Now this suffrage amendment contains four distinct propositions. The radicals pronounce it only one, because all relate to suffrage—some contradicting and others extending the elective franchise.

In this amendment it is proposed to extend the elective franchise to the negroes, and at the same time to take it away from three classes of white persons, to wit, those who left the State to avoid being drafted into the Federal service; those who served in the Rebel army; and those who deserted the Federal service during the war. The manner in which this resolution was passed is a subject of remark in Ohio. It was first proposed in January, 1866, by the representative from Loraine, an intensely radical region, and by the Senator from Ashtabula, only next to Loraine in radicalism. As then proposed, it simply extended the right to vote to the negroes. It was then postponed till the adjourned session of 1867, because it was feared, if passed in the winter of 1866, it would affect the Congressional elections of that year. In the winter of 1867 it came up again. When put on its passage, it failed by a decided vote. Many radical members coming from the closely contested counties of the State voted against it with the Democrats. These members claimed that when they were candidates they had pledged themselves to vote against striking the word white from the Constitution. The subject was reconsidered, however, and the radical members commenced holding nightly caucuses to whip in the disaffected. In the meantime letters poured in from the radical Ohio members of Congress at Washington, exhorting and threatening the weak-kneed brethren. Finally it was agreed that negro suffrage should be sugar-coated with hate to the whites, and so the clause disfranchising about twenty-five thousand soldiers of Ohio was forced on members under protest.

Both Governor Cox and Adjutant-General Cowen were opposed to the amendment. Two years ago the Governor expressed his decided opinion against the contact of the races. He had unfitted himself by these expressions for the candidacy of 1867. He was opposed to the amendment also, because of the disfranchising clause. The books of the Adjutant-General how that of the Ohio troops, 27,178 soldiers asserted during the war. It is alleged, upon high authority, that out of all of these only about 3000 are actual deserters; that of the other 24,000 nearly all were re-enlisted veterans, who fought the Rebellion from the beginning to its overthrow, and who, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, left for their families without waiting a discharge, and did not return before the muster-out of their regiments. Hence, they are put down as deserters, and are so denominated by the Secretary of War, who claims that he has no power to restore them.

Another hardship is, that the amendment discriminates in favor of the rich against the poor. During the last draft, many men who were too poor to procure substitutes secreted themselves to avoid the provost marshals. Those who had money bought a substitute. This amendment, then, in a few words, disfranchises about twenty-four thousand white soldiers in order to allow about seven thousand negroes to vote. A number of prominent radicals denounced it, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* called on the radical State Convention to repudiate this bungling work of the Legislature, but they did not.

It is this amendment which has recently received the go-by at the hands of the Republican Committee. It is conceded by the Republicans that it will be defeated. If so, we cannot understand why the party which fathers it should not share its fate.

Another local issue in Ohio, very near akin to a similar issue in New York, is the Metropolitan Police bill. The radicals of Ohio have faithfully copied the New York policy—omitting none of its defects. The first bill presented was one applying to Cleveland only. The radicals feared that that city would become Democratic. They wanted the police in their own hands; hence the law giving the appointment of four police commissioners to the Governor. The act was amended last winter, so as to include Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo in its provisions—all Democratic cities—while Cincinnati was excepted, because the Republicans have a majority there. The people of Columbus did not like it, and applied for and obtained an injunction restraining these commissioners from acting under the law. It is the meanest and smallest piece of political villany ever conceived by Ohio radicalism. The Cincinnati *Commercial* denounced this bill as unworthy any respectable party of men. It is in glaring contrast with the Democratic principles of local and municipal self-government.

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Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

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6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal. For circulars apply to SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal. 9 4 wsmlm No. 402 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A.M., 8 16 fmw 18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1815 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college. A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 250 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families. Professor M. RADEN. Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce. The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., 8 24 1m* Principal.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1631 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN THIS DAY, Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also, Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments. Wedding and Traveling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please. Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Mantuas and Dressmakers now ready. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

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8 27 3m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers. VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

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We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS Ever offered in this city, and at right prices. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, 9 19 6t* NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

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The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 9 6 1m 2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GREAT MEETING AT FRANKFORD.—SPEECHES OF GENERAL OWEN, HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, A. W. HENSEY, ESQ., AND COLONEL JAMES GIVEN.—Long before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a large audience assembled in front of Sackett's Hotel, to hear the issues of the day discussed. There was never a larger meeting held in this neighborhood than the one of Saturday evening. The enthusiasm was intense, and the meeting did not break up till towards midnight.

A resolution proposed by one of the speakers that this Congress would be derelict in its duty if it did not hurl Andrew Johnson from the Presidency by impeachment, was loudly applauded and passed unanimously.

All the speakers were cheered, and the determination of the people to rebuke a perfidious Executive was never so plain.

There will be another meeting at Frankford, at the Hall, when it is expected that M. Russell Thayer will be present, and several speakers from other States, including General Nye, of Nevada. We have only room for an imperfect sketch of Mr. Scovel's remarks. The speaker said:—

Mr. President—That patriotism which has its sure foundation in the educated intelligence of the people, has already taught us that the liberty of all is the revealed political religion of the American people. To our enemies this proposition means nothing. To us it means everything. By this sign we conquer, or we falter and fail. And oh, the pity of it that, in the year of grace 1867, in the third year of the reign of his imperial majesty, Andrew the First, we should be compelled to affirm the elementary principles of Republicanism, which, like the spirit, maketh alive in this often renewed contest against the letter of Democracy, which killeth. The lion in the way just now is the most gigantic liar of the century—Andrew Johnson! History has a feeble parallel for him in the person of Charles the First, and it really seems that the brilliant Macaulay sketched the Tailor of Tennessee when he said of King Charles:—

'Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disaster and is the chief stain on his memory. He was in truth impelled by an incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways. It may seem strange that his conscience, which on occasions of little moment was sufficiently sensitive, should never have reproached him with this great vice. But there is reason to believe that he was perfidious not only from constitution and from habit, but also on principle. And in every promise he made there was an implied reservation that such promise might be broken in case of necessity, and that of the necessity he was the sole judge. He was an unscrupulous but a most unlucky dissembler. There never was a politician to whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home by undeniable evidence. He publicly recognized the Houses at Westminster as a legal Parliament, and at the same time made a private minute in council declaring the recognition null. He publicly disclaimed all thought of calling in foreign aid against his people; he privately solicited aid from France, from Denmark, and from Loraine. He publicly denied that he employed papists; at the same time he privately sent to his generals to employ every Papist that would serve. He publicly took the sacrament at Oxford, as a pledge that he never would even connive at Popery; he privately assured his wife that he intended to tolerate Popery in England; and he authorized Lord Glamorgan to promise that Popery should be established in Ireland.'

There is a moral chronology in history. Andrew Johnson makes the perfidy of Charles shine, by contrast with the blackness of the supposed villany which did not hesitate to climb into the Presidency by other's stairs—over the dead body of Abraham Lincoln!

This mad tailor of Tennessee said he would be the black man's Moses, and suddenly became his Nero (applause); he put out his eyes by depriving him, helpless and at the mercy of his foes, of the right to protect and educate himself, and now sneers at his blindness. (Applause.)

He said he would protect the freedmen, and sustain the Senate in its just legislation for the black man, and he was swift to trample under his feet the first Freedman's bill, which gave to each dark-skinned son of the republic who had sighed, and prayed, and bled for our success, the right to bear arms in his own defense. Because that bill made him a man this new Moses dashed him to the dust again.

Oh! the pity of it, Iago—the old Nero fiddled while Rome burned; the new Nero murdered, not for amusement but for power, while naked rebellion, with torch and axe, sought to slay freedom of thought and action by assassinating Dostie and Horton and Henderson at New Orleans.

Andrew Johnson is rash and irritable, and quick to feel for his own dignity, and slow to sympathize with the sufferings of others. He mistakes his own peevish and malignant moods for emotions of pious zeal against Thaddeus Stevens. He feels the peculiar malignity against the Republican party that apostates always feel towards those they have deserted and betrayed. That he has abandoned those who elected him no sane man now denies. The Rebellion now shouts not for Jefferson Davis, but for "Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis."

I tell you, my friends, it remains for you to say whether this new foe with an old face shall beat liberty and law and honor and common honesty to the dust in this campaign—this new struggle big with the destiny of the nation. I beg of you listen to the men who were true in the dark days of 1862 and 1863, New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania were then true to the Union cause by the Democracy preaching "war," and meaning peace and dishonor to the flag. Fraud and injustice then only triumphed for an hour. They cannot now gain the victory for even an hour, if we are true to ourselves and true to the high destiny of our country.

If the traitor in the White House still refuses to execute the laws, he will, like King Charles, lose at once his head and his throne! We live in the midst of a revolution, but the solemn determination of every honest American heart is, that there is too much precious blood upon our common flag to permit it to be torn from its staff. (Here the audience gave three cheers for the old flag.) Why?

'For every stripe of azure hue,
For every star in the field of blue,
Ten thousand of the brave and true
Have laid them down and died,'

and are we—freemen—whom the truth makes free, to permit the embers of a dead rebellion to be fanned into flame by the man whom we put into power to be true to the dead, and who answers us by being false to the living? Will you stand it? (The audience shouted no, and gave three cheers to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and three more for Edwin M. Stanton).

The speaker concluded thus:—Men of Pennsylvania I have done my duty by coming here. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your welcome, and I thank you ten thousand times more for this noble enthusiasm which tells me, as it will say to the world on the second Tuesday of October, "Pennsylvania knows her duty, and she dares to do it." God bless you all. (Applause.)

THE FIREMEN.—A committee of the Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, visited Lancaster last week for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of the company to that city on the 17th of October. They will be the guests of the Friendship, No. 2, of Lancaster.

The following organizations are forming companies for the new Zouave Regiment: United States Engine, Western Engine, Hope Hose, and Humane Engine.

A committee of the America Hose Company, of this city, are superintending the rebuilding of the carriage of the America Hose, of Trenton, N. J.

The new carriage built in this city for the Union Hose Company, of Lebanon, will be shipped on Wednesday.

The Phœnix Hose Company, of Poughkeepsie, will arrive in our city on the 30th inst. The carriage of the Company will be placed in the house of the Perseverance Hose Company.

The Phœnix Hose Company have had a one-story building erected in the rear of their hose house, for the use of the members as a sitting-room. It has been handsomely furnished.

A new hose carriage is now being built in this city for a company in Burlington, Iowa.

The steamer of the Good Will Hose Company, which has been thoroughly overhauled, will be housed this week.

The Taylor Hose Company have sold their carriage to the Hazleton Fire Company. The sum obtained for it was $350.

STABBING CASE.—Last Saturday night about 10 o'clock, at Marlborough and Wildey streets, in the Eighteenth Ward, a number of lads, whose ages ranged from ten to seventeen years, congregated on the corner and amused themselves by taunting each other. George Bennett, aged seventeen years, mingled with the crowd. One of the youths, named Leo Rink, aged about eleven years, addressed himself to Bennett, calling him a "goat stealer." The latter asserted that he would strike Rink if he repeated the remark. Rink did so; Bennett then approached him, apparently with the intention of taking hold of Rink, who raised his hand and struck at Bennett. The latter called out, "I am stabbed," placed his hand against his breast, and staggered to the pavement. He was assisted to his home, on Marlborough street, above Richmond, and medical aid was summoned. An examination revealed a cut in the left breast, about an inch in depth, a short distance below the heart—a very painful, though not a fatal wound. The stabbing was done with a small pocket-knife, with a blade about an inch and a half in length. Young Rink was arrested at his home, about an hour after the cutting had taken place.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT TO COME OFF.—The sporting men of the city are looking forward with great interest to the prize fight which is to come off, on Thursday next, between Daniel Dillon and Barney Mullen. Both men are residents of Kensington, and are considered excellent fighters. They have been training for some time, the former at Tacony, and the latter in Nicetown. Only last week they were arrested and put under bonds not to fight in Pennsylvania. The ring is to be formed on the Aquia creek, Virginia, and the stakes are a thousand dollars a side. On Saturday evening the last instalment of two hundred dollars was put up at a house on South Second street, where a large number of persons, interested in the fight, had congregated. The friends of both parties are confident of victory, and bets are freely offered and taken. It is expected that many of the fighting kind will attend the "mill."

ATTEMPTED STORE ROBBERY.—Last evening about eight o'clock it was discovered that the padlock on the store of Urwiler & Cornwell, No. 807 North Second street, had been broken off. Lieutenant Hampton passing at the time, and seeing the crowd, entered the store and explored the entire premises, when he discovered a large bag packed with dry goods, which the thieves, it is believed, intended to carry off. It could not be ascertained at the time whether they had removed any of the property from the premises. From the disordered appearance of the shelves, it is believed that an extensive robbery was contemplated.

ROBBERY OF A BONDED WAREHOUSE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the officer patrolling the beat on Penn street, below Shippen, discovered the doors of the new sugar bonded warehouse there situated, open, and on entering discovered the head of one of the hogsheads had been knocked out. An entrance had been effected by breaking the hasp attached to the Government lock. It is supposed the thieves had been frightened away, as but a small quantity of the contents of the hogshead had been removed.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Removals of revenue inspectors have been announced as follows:—Joseph Moore, William Heilman, Gavin H. Woodward, Daniel H. George, James Brooks, and Lewis Bitting, Charles J. Dougherty has been appointed in the place of Gavin H. Woodward. Folyard E. Degan has been appointed Assistant Assessor in the First District. It is also announced that Paul Jones, master painter, and Daniel Petit, master carpenter, at the Navy Yard, have been removed.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.—Last night, at eleven o'clock, the Committee of Councils appointed to make arrangements for the proper reception of Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, left the Baltimore depot *en route* for Washington, where they will have a personal conference with the hero, and consult his convenience as to the time of his visit. The committee is a joint special one, consisting of five members of each branch of Councils, and they expect to be home to-morrow evening.

WOMAN BADLY BEATEN.—A woman, about forty-five years of age, named Mary Stewart, was terribly beaten, yesterday afternoon, at a disreputable house in Barclay street, above Sixth. Margaret Murphy was arrested on the charge of having committed the assault, and sent to the Union Street Station House. Daniel Kough, the alleged keeper of the house, was also arrested, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. He was held to answer.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 595 loads of hay and 50 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, N. Seventh street. The supply was above the usual average. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1·25@1·35 per 100 lbs. Straw sold at $1·10@1·25 per 100 lbs.

ACCIDENT.—Clara Lowrey, aged eleven years, was run over by a carriage yesterday, on Oxford street, and severely injured. She was removed to her home at No. 1640 Bodine street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joseph Davis, aged twenty-two years, died yesterday on board the steamer Leader, at Arch street wharf. The Coroner was notified.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC the gorgeous spectacle of the *Black Crook* will be presented again this evening. It is now becoming very popular.

THIS WEEK is announced positively as the last of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Walnut Street Theatre. No one should let slip the opportunity offered of witnessing this splendid spectacle. A matinee will be given next Saturday evening.

"CASTE" has been withdrawn at the Chesnut, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear in a round of favorite characters this week. To-night *Handy Andy* and *The Young Actress* will be presented. In the latter, Mrs. Florence sings and dances.

AT THE ARCH, Mr. E. Eddy, the most distinguished melo-dramatic actor of the day, commences an engagement in his new play of *Jean Remy* to-night. Mr. Eddy is a great favorite in Philadelphia, and he will no doubt be favored with large and appreciative audiences.

AT THE AMERICAN an unusually attractive variety bill is offered this evening.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, is quite successful. Tunison & Co.'s Minstrels, with S. S. Sanford and Eph. Horn, appear every evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are having great success with their Panorama of a *Hurrah Trip Around the World*, and other novelties.

BLIND TOM continues his exhibitions at Concert Hall, and his wonderful performances on the piano are the subject of general admiration. He is a musical prodigy.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·48	MOON RISES	0·54
SUN SETS	5·58	HIGH WATER	9·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 14

FOR EUROPE.

C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 26
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana 14th inst., via quarantine, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. 15th inst., 8 30 P. M., lat. 35 57, lon. 75 17, signalized steamship Stars and Stripes, hence for Havana.

Br. barque Royal Charlie, Besse, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Brem. barque Kosmos, Welrichs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Olive, Harvey, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Medford, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, East Cambridge, Castner, Stickney & Wellinger.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str G. R. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig A. Wellington, Johnson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to H. Dallett & Sons.

Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. G. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Merrimac, from Messina, via Gibraltar.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 21—6 P. M.—The barque Sam Shepherd, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, went to sea on the 18th inst., and barque Esther, from do. for Sombrero, on the 19th.

The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Brigs Anna, for Cienfuegos; Maggie, for Genoa; Agent, for Windsor; Alston, for Boston; E. McNeil, for Antwerp; schr. Gov. Burton, for Wilmington; B. Clayton, for Richmond; T. Clyde, for Providence; J. Stockham, for Marblehead; Jos. Maxfield, for Boston; S. L. Crocker, for Taunton; C. Stetson, for Braintree; W. Gillum, for Hartford; Archer and Reeves, for Charleston, all from Philadelphia; J. Shusman and Frances, from Georgetown for Boston; W. Collier, from Alexandria for Providence; and L. B. Marshall and White Sea, with stone for the Delaware Breakwater. Wind NE., and stormy.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hudson, Potter, hence, via Acapulco, at Callao 26th ult.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, hence, at New Orleans 16th instant.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 21st inst. Thomas H. Morgan, fireman, died Sept. 16, on her outward passage, from an attack of congestion of the brain.

Barque Superb, Von Appen, for Philadelphia, at Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Turks Island and Philadelphia next day, at St. Thomas 13th inst.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, hence, at Portland 19th inst.

Brig P. Larrabee, Dyer, hence, via St. Marys, at Montevideo 11th ult.

Brigs L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, and A. Milliken, Estes, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs Twilight, Stone, and Polar Star, Murphy, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.

Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, hence, at Mobile 17th instant.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, hence, at Eastport 16th instant.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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2 22fmw3 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

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WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
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Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
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Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
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FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
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GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
4 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
125,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,627·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·20
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		41,540·00
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		
		$1,467,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lattett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8f

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 303

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, JOHN WUCHERER President.
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.

Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.

Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. FREEB, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

D. R. KING, President
A. W. HARRISON, Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUAL NEW YORK.
A COMPARISON ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED BY ADMIRING THOUSANDS.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle at 1 ½, giving ample time to reach home at an early hour.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 723 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
The performance will commence with the popular drama entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with the popular Protean farce, the
YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mr. Carvonite (tragedian).....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in five characters.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28,
THIRD FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Sept. 30,
Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
The Last Night but Five of the most gorgeous Operatic Spectacle ever produced in Philadelphia.
Fortieth Representation of Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivaled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Triple Transformation Scene, the Golden Views and Refulgent Temples of Arcadia.
Chairs can be secured for the last night.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
First Week of the great Character Actor,
Mr. E. EDDY,
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The Prize Play, in five acts, called JEAN REMY.

Jean Remy	Mr. E. EDDY
Bruno (a miser)	Mr. S. Hemple
Marin	Mr. R. Craig
Gabrielle de Saveusse	Miss Lizzie Price

Concluding with a favorite Comedietta.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. E. EDDY,
In rehearsal—THE POLICE SPY.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

KOPTA CONCERT.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture, Piano, Professor Oscar Koenig.
2. Aria, Qui Sdegno, Magic Flute.....Mozart
Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
3. Scena Et Aire, Opera Der Freyschutz.....Weber
Mad Clara M.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

The Worship of God in a Dramatic "Temple."

We notice that a movement has been started for the purpose of attempting a series of meetings for worship, in one of the theatres of our city. The first of the series came off last night, and was attended by a large audience of curious spectators. As it is not unlikely that this system will be a feature in the religious world during the winter, we feel it our duty to frankly, and with all charity, state our views on the innovation. In doing so, we are compelled to stand in opposition to any such arrangement as that contemplated, and we regret this the more because of the piety and evident sincerity o these who have undertaken the plan. We well understand the motives of the originators, and we honor them for their objects, but at the same time we differ with them most radically in regard to the result to be achieved. They argue to themselves that all lawful means should be taken to bring the irreligious within the sound of the gospel; that there are many who will not frequent a church, but who will go to the theatre, and that by selecting the theatre, the Word of God can be preached to many who would not otherwise attend. This, we think, is the substance of the excuse given by church members who favor the new idea. But the question arises, Is not more harm than good done by this attempt to amalgamate the world and the Church? Is it safe to mix opposing elements? or, rather, can oil and water be mixed at all? We think not. Instead of the gospel being preached to a new class, who are struck with its truth and turned into the fold of the Church, we fear that the barriers which separate the professing Christian and the irreligious are weakened, and that instead of fresh converts coming in, there is much more danger, in this throwing down of the dividing line, of the old converts going out. The church members who find their minister on a theatrical stage, their elders in proscenium boxes, and their choir sitting inside the groves where "Romeo" sighed and "Katherine" stormed, are much more likely to have their ideas of the separation between them and the world overturned, than are the worldlings who are present of having their ideas of religion associated with the scenes at the theatre. We appeal to common sense, is it not much more probable that the sight of the minister in the place of the actor, surrounded with all the paraphernalia of the drama, should carry the thoughts to the theatre, rather than he would elevate their thoughts from it up to his sacred office? Can the crowd who frequent the place during the week, and see it entirely dedicated to playing, disassociate their previous ideas, and, forgetting the plays seen the night before, listen with reverence to the word of God? The truth is, that in the mind of all such is a curious mixture of what is and what has been. Shakespeare and St. Matthew run in paragraphs, Boucicault and Jeremiah respond to each other, and the singing of the hymn cannot but recall the last time they heard music in that place, and that was to the tune of "Then you'll remember me." Is such an association of ideas calculated to degrade the religion of the Almighty, or is it likely to elevate the soul of the listener and improve his moral perceptions? We leave it to any one, even the advocates of the policy of such meetings. Yet such an association of ideas is unavoidable to those who frequent the place during the week, and it is for them that these meetings are held. So far as the regular churchgoers are concerned, they have no right to be away from their own place of worship, and gaping at the forbidden beauties of a building which they dare not visit on secular days. We therefore cannot but believe that the sanctity of the Church is endangered by its mingling of the carnal and the spiritual, and that the well-meaning minister who tries to bring his listeners within the influence of the Church, is really presenting religion to them in a light so wanting in that sanctity which is its greatest charm, that the audience are much more likely to look down upon rather than hasten to enter the membership of the Christian Church.

That such a meeting was out of place was recognized by the divine who held forth last evening, and who attempted to reconcile the glaring incongruity of his office and the surroundings by "dedicating the temple to the worship of Almighty God." But of what avail is such a dedication, when for six evenings out of seven the "temple" is given up to the Muses and the Drama? This is no dedication. It is an idle and ridiculous form, and one which is more calculated to throw contempt on the Church than if nothing had been said. We may have peculiar notions on the subject of religion, but we have always believed that whatever savored of *claptrap* (we can use no more expressive word) lies in opposition to the true principles of the faith. We like not these sensations, whether they consist in preaching in theatres, or in burning candles and wearing white surplices. The quiet, dignified, orthodox way of going to heaven is a way broad enough for all who desire to travel in it, without opening fairy paths or illuminated boulevards to entice those who prefer the by-ways to come into the strait path. The attractions of the ordinary church are sufficient for all who really desire. There is no real occasion for sensational religion. All such attempts degrade the solemnity of the faith, and are calculated rather to disgust the sensible than to attract the foolish. If the sinner will not hear the gospel when it is preached in a regularly dedicated church, if he needs some other excitement than that of earnest devotion, if he wants some other attraction than that of the gospel, and needs some spice of worldliness as a condiment to season religion, then he had better let Christianity alone, and not add hypocrisy to sin. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be converted though one rose from the dead."

The Demoralization of the Revenue Service.

There is no branch of the public service which should be more exclusively conducted with reference to the public good than that of the *revenue*. There is no one in which it is more important that a high *morale* should be maintained among its officers. There is no one in the management of which partisan considerations should have less influence. There is no one which is so easily demoralized, and in which, when its high tone is once lost, such fearful corruption soon runs riot.

These are general considerations applicable to our Government at all times, but more especially to the present, when the people are sustaining a heavy burden of taxation, when a vast debt is to be managed, when the finances are in an unsettled and almost chaotic condition, and when throughout the country there are not wanting dangerous demagogues, who would lead the people into the paths of dishonor and national disgrace. At such a time the management of the Revenue Department should be above suspicion, should command public confidence by its evident devotion solely to the interests of the Government, and by its vigilance and impartiality in the administration of the law.

Is such the present condition of the Revenue Department? Does it command public confidence? Is it devoted solely and primarily to the interests of the revenue service? To ask these questions is to answer them. In not one of these particulars are the ends of good government and a sound administration met. On the contrary, we witness universal suspicion, a general lack of confidence, the most open and alarming exhibition of fraud and corruption, the most enormous losses of the just revenues of the Government, and, in short, the most complete and appalling demoralization of the revenue service ever known in this country.

If we ask the cause of all this, we have the answer in the pregnant fact that the Revenue Department is not managed primarily and solely *with reference to the interests of the revenue*, but is made to do service *first* as a political machine, and afterwards as the conservator of the interests of the Government. We believe Secretary McCulloch, on the whole, so far as his ability goes, to be a fair-minded and honorable man, who, if he were let alone to conduct the department over which he presides simply as an officer, would do well and be successful. But such is not his position. A double duty is exacted from him—first, to support the President's policy, and secondly to attend to the interests of the Government. The result is that the Revenue Department is at this moment being managed with reference to partisan considerations, and to effect partisan ends, rather than in the interest of an honest and successful collection of the revenues.

Revenue officers are appointed and removed, not with reference to their ability, their integrity, their fitness for the duties they are expected to perform, but for the influence they are expected to wield in the approaching elections. Honest, vigilant, and successful officers have no guarantee, in the faithful discharge of their duties, that they will not be sacrificed upon the altar of political necessities. Such officers, in their warfare upon the cormorants who are plundering the revenue, *are not sustained by the Government*. It is a startling fact, but one capable of demonstration, that at the present moment appointments in the revenue service in this city *are being dictated by the whisky thieves and fraudulent distillers who are daily robbing the Government of tens of thousands of dollars!* They swarm around the Treasury Department like buzzards around a carcass, and *reel* into the presence of the chief officers of the Government to make their unblushing demands. The result is what might be expected. The whole revenue service is becoming hopelessly, mortally demoralized. The whisky frauds are more gigantic and open than ever before. Contraband spirits flood the market, and are daily sold at prices per gallon far below the Government tax. The fatal corruptions of this branch of the service react upon other branches. The people are being familiarized with fraud, and the work of public demoralization and degradation goes on apace.

This is not a pleasant state of things to contemplate, and we know of no remedy for it except such a rebuke on the part of the people as shall recall the Administration to some sense of its duties to the public. As at present conducted the Revenue Department is becoming a disgrace to the nation.

Are the Soldiers "Played Out?"

The popular political correspondent ("Brickyard") of the *Sunday Dispatch*, in his last letter, makes the following sensible remarks respecting the treatment of the soldiers by the Republican party:—

"Much has been said and some complaints made respecting the fact that the Republicans ignored the soldiers in selecting candidates for city and county offices, while the Democrats put several upon their ticket. The subscriber admits that this fact gives the Democrats some advantage locally, though there is as much inconsistency, perhaps, in their action as in that of the Republicans. But it is but just to say that, while the Republicans may have erred in not putting a soldier or two on their city and county ticket, they did well in nominating four colonels for the Legislature in the city districts, viz.:—Kleckner, Hong, Clark, and Davis, all of whom did good service in the war. This should be taken as an offset to the city and county delinquency. Taking all the nominations of both parties, in the city and county, into view, we see four soldiers on the Republican ticket, and but three on the Democratic ticket; while in the State the Republicans have elected General Geary as Governor, General Hartranft as Auditor-General, and General Campbell as Surveyor-General, and the Governor appointed General Jordan Secretary of State. Last year, also, they elected General Owen Recorder of Deeds and he appointed as his assistants Colonels Given and Biles, Captain Conner, a one legged soldier, they elected City Commissioner, and it may be said that Major Weaver was elected City Commissioner by Republican votes. Colonel Gideon Clark, by appointment of a Republican Governor, is Master Warden, and by such appointment we have General Sickels as our Health Officer, General Bodine as our Flour Inspector; and by the appointment of President Lincoln, we have Colonel Elmaker as United States Marshal for this district. This, we maintain, is a pretty liberal array of soldiers in office, and all of them owe their elections or appointments to the Republicans. If the Republican grumblers will look over the list they may feel less like complaining. There are a great many civilians in Philadelphia, and it would be unfair and unreasonable not to give them *some* of the offices. Many of the men employed in the offices of the soldiers named are soldiers, and were appointed because of their services in the war. If a full list of the soldiers holding office in the city through the efforts of Republicans were published, it would put to shame those who complain because there are no soldiers on the Republican city and county ticket."

The same writer has the following also on the importance of the coming election:—

"Although there is no President Congressmen, or Governor to elect this fall, the result of our election will be of great importance in its influence on the elections of next year. The influence of the result in this State is always great on the general result, and the result in the State may be determined by the vote of this city. The party that wins this year in Pennsylvania will have a great advantage in the contest next year, not only as to this State, but the entire country. The elections of next year will be of the highest political importance. They will determine who shall be the next President and Vice-President, and which party shall control the next Congress, and the vote of Philadelphia next month may decide the Presidential contest of 1868, and do much to determine the future complexion (personal and political) of Congress. Next year we shall have to vote in this city for President and Vice-President, five members of Congress, two Senators and eighteen Representatives in the State Legislature—who will elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Buckalew, whose term will expire March 4, 1869—a Mayor, District Attorney, City Solicitor, Prothonotary of Common Pleas, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner and City Controller; also, Auditor-General and Surveyor-General of the State. It is believed by many that voters will be less particular than usual this year in supporting the nominees of the parties to which they respectively belong, because the offices to be filled are not such as usually arouse party spirit; but in view of the influence this election will have upon the general result next year, there appear to be the strongest reasons why voters should strictly adhere to party this fall."

Governor Orr has written a letter warmly commending the course of General Sickles, during his administration of affairs in South Carolina, and deprecating in the strongest terms his removal. This letter is the best reply to the aspersions of Mr. Johnson and his satellite—Binckley.

The official vote in Tennesse at the recent election, is published. It gives Brownlow 74,484 and Etheridge 22,550. Majority for Brownlow, 51,934.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
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TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office, No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.—Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN YELLOW FEVER RELIEF FUND:—

Philadelphia Board of Brokers	$500 00
Thomas Watson & Sons	50 00
Charles Magarge & Co	50 00
Rockhill & Wilson	50 00
Rosengarten & Sons	50 00
Mrs. Harry McCall, Trenton, N. J	30 00
Prentice & Fitler	20 00
Charles M. Ghriskey	25 00
Cash	20 00
John A. Lewis	10 00
S. & S	10 00
Cash	10 00
S. S., New Castle, Del	2 00
W. Patterson	10 00
A. H. B	3 00
	$841 50
Previously acknowledged	$2120 00
Total	$2961 50

Hance, Griffith & Co., medicines, value, $75. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office, No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Philadelphia, September 21, 1867.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO YELLOW FEVER FUND.

Mero Philips	$500 00
Massey, Huston & Co	100 00
H. Sloan & Sons	100 00
David Milne	100 00
John B. Myers & Co	100 00
John T. Lewis & Co	100 00
French, Richards & Co	50 00
Bereroft & Co	50 00
G. Nallin & Brother	25 00
Miller & Brother	20 00
Hiz	10 00
McM	2 00
Total	$1157 00
Previously acknowledged	2961 50
Grand Total	$4118 50

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
1t Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Department, Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself. 9 13 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was
Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.
The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.
By order of the Committee.
9 21 7t R. F. COBSON, Secretary.

THE FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place On THURSDAY, September 26, 1867, ON THE ASYLUM GROUNDS. THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD will be present, and, on behalf of the Rev. Clergy and Laity, formally welcomed by the VERY REV. C. J. H. CARTER. After which the RIGHT REV. BISHOP will address the people.
Tickets issued for last Thursday will be good on this occasion. 9 23 3t

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL.—A Bust of the late Major-General THOMAS F. MEAGHER, executed by Captain N. R. Harris, of this city, will be placed on exhibition shortly.
The above is a token of respect in memory of the faithful services of a gallant soldier and true friend, and intended as a present to his afflicted widow, Mrs. Meagher, of New York. 9 23 2t*

THE COMMITTEE ON CUT FLOWERS of the Exhibition of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, solicit contributions to their department, which will be thankfully acknowledged by an admission ticket.
ROBERT KILVINGTON, 1t Chairman of Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., Monday 23d inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, 2 feet 6 inches, viz.:—On Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh street; on Canton street from Pegg's Run sewer to Hamilton street; on Coral street from the north curb line of Otis street to Front street, thence along Front street and connect with one already built in said Front street; on Pearl street from sewer in Sixteenth street to the east curb line of Fifteenth street; on Eighth street from sewer in Parrish street, southward about 240 feet; on Fourth street from Noble to Hackley street, and on Hackley street to the east curb line of Fifth street; on Bodine street from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street; on Twenty-second street from Montgomery to Oxford street; on Tatlow street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets; on Hamilton street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; on Silles street from the sewer in Sixteenth street to a point about ninety feet east of Seventeenth street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street to the north curb line of Race street; and a three-feet sewer on the line of Montgomery street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, and with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the said street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY, 9 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SKIN DISEASES!

"Use Swayne's Ointment." Have You Tetter? "Use Swayne's Ointment." Have you Scald Head? "Use Swayne's Ointment." Have You any Skin Diseases? "Use Swayne's Ointment."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, J. Hutchinson Kay,
S. W. Corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. [8 2 mw4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

AMERICAN CONSERVATFRY OF MUSIC.
CLASS ROOMS,
S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
There are still a few vacancies for the study of Vocal Music Piano, Violin, Harmony, Organ, Melodeon, the Italian, French, German, and Spanish Languages, and Elocution.
Tuition, in small classes, for each Branch, from Ten to Twenty Dollars per Quarter, under the best Masters.
Singing Classes for Boys and Girls, 9 to 7 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRAL CLASS
For Amateur Musicians to study concerted music, is now being formed under the Direction and Instruction of
MR. CARL GAERTNER,
Subscription, Five Dollars per Quarter.
There are vacancies for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, etc.
Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.
9 23 2t* No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use.
The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it.
It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mw3m

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL!!

Appreciating the want which has for so long a time been widely felt, namely, a Library which should extend its benefits as well to country as to city readers, the New York Circulating Library Company has been organized for the purpose of distributing to its subscribers, both in New York or in any part of the United States, the latest works issued by the best English and American Publishing Houses.

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A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
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And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29 mws 1f4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 50	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$225 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$179 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$190 25	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$164 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$81 50	do	do	5 ⅜ cent, 10-40s.
$174 65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$188 65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 20 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m5p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES!
The Best Safes in the World!
EVANS & WATSON'S SAFES,
With Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.
GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE
A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
AT THE
INTER-STATE FAIR,
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,
Read the following Report:—
COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of Safes, on the grounds of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Norristown, September 14, 1867, respectfully report that nine Safes were procured for the test, as follows:
One of C. S. Maiser's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price $120
One of Lillie & Son's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price $220
One Steam Fire-Proof Safe, made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company (Sanborn's Patent), price $200
One Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), price $75
One of Marvin & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price $200
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, price $200
One of Farrell, Herring & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price $200
One of E. Hassenforder's, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price $115
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, old make, price $200
These Safes were purchased, with the exception of Sanborn's Improvement, from the stores of the respective makers, with the guarantee that they were of the best of their respective manufactures.
In the test of burning, the fire was applied at 2½ o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, and was extinguished at 1 o'clock P. M. The wood consumed in the burning was sixteen cords, and was equally distributed among the respective safes.
The Committee inspected the condition and the contents (which were equal) of the respective safes before burning, saw that all were properly closed, and a portion of the Committee was present during the burning.
After the burning, and on opening the safes, the results were as follows:—
C. S. Maiser's, contents totally destroyed.
Lillie & Son's, contents totally destroyed.
American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company's Steam Fire-Proof Safe, contents in perfect condition.
Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), contents discolored and damaged.
Marvin & Co.'s, contents totally destroyed.
Evans & Watson's, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, contents in perfect condition.
Farrel, Herring & Co.'s *seemed* to resist the fire longer than either of the safes of the old make, but its *contents were totally destroyed.*
E. Hassenforder's, contents totally destroyed.
Evans & Watson's, old make, contents totally destroyed.
In view of this result, and inasmuch as no premium has been offered by the Society for this interesting and valuable display, the Committee recommend that a GOLD MEDAL be awarded to the Sanborn Improvement, as shown in the Safe manufactured by EVANS & WATSON, of Philadelphia, and in that made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company.
An examination of the Safes after they had entirely cooled, showed that the matter contained in the tubes of the Safes made after the Sanborn Patent had not been more than half exhausted.
JOHN F. HARTRAFFT, WM. H. JOHNS, ROBERT IRELDELL, JOHN SHAFFNER, LLOYD JONES, WM. H. KEMBLE, ALFRED S. GILLETT, GEORGE STEINMETZ, J. B. DUNLAP, A. D. MARKLEY, Committee.
The STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE has been burned in test fires with Herring's, Marvin's, Lillie's, Valentine & Butler's, Tilton & McFarland's, Edwards & Kershaw's, Hassenforder's, Maiser's, Morse's, Jones', Miller's, The Tremont Co.'s, and Evans & Watson's Safes (without the Steam Improvement), and ALWAYS WITH COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, in each and every case preserving its papers WHOLLY UNINJURED, while the contents of all its competitors were ENTIRELY DESTROYED.
We invite the public to call and examine the SAFES tested with the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES at Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1867, compare their condition with that of the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and examine the contents of the latter, WHOLLY PRESERVED.
EVANS & WATSON,
NO. 28 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
9 20 5t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THIS DIOCESE—INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING IT.—We have received from the Rev. John A. Childs, the Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania which met at St. Andrew's Church last May, the journal of the proceedings on that occasion. The greater portion of the facts contained in this handsomely printed pamphlet were made public in our columns at the time the Convention was in session. We find, however, that the following important matters have not heretofore been given:—

There were 160 parishes entitled to lay representation in the Convention, of which 17 were not represented. Of the 409 deputies who were appointed, only 262 were present at the Convention. The clergymen of the Diocese were more faithful in the discharge of their duties. The number belonging to the Diocese is 219, and of these 181 were in attendance upon the Convention. It will be remembered that the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., the popular Bishop of the Church, did not reach home from Europe in time to participate in the proceedings.

It appears, from the report presented to the Convention by the Standing Committee, that during the year they recommended to Priests' orders 9 persons; for ordination to Deacons' orders, 9; as candidates for Priests' orders, 8; and as candidates for Deacons' orders, 9. During the year Letters Dismissory, were granted to 25 clergymen of the Diocese, while only 17 were received into this Diocese from others.

In the following table several important figures in connection with each of the churches in the city of Philadelphia are given, together with the general summary of the other churches of the Diocese:—

CHURCHES.	Date of Admission.	Pastor's Salary.	Communicants.	Sunday School Pupils.	Parochial Collections.	Extra Parochial Collections.
Christ Church	1785	.....	370	330	$8,060	$1,120
St. Peter	1785	$2500	550	542	2 300	9,081
St. Paul	1785	2500	323	456	6,162	2,192
St. James	1810	3000	250	205	1,430	3,349
St. John	1816	600	91	319	3,948	239
St. Luke (Germantown)	1818	2000	331	369	12,838	3,011
Trinity	1821	1500	233	277	5,672	607
St. Stephen	1823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew	1823	.....	.....	908	10,388	4,098
St. Matthew	1825	1500	254	429	5,960	616
Grace	1827	.....	475	583	.....	4,104
St. Mary	1827	1200	108	117	425	913
Epiphany	1834	5000	493	996	22,578	6,441
Ascension	1837	1500	196	251	11,945	307
Emmanuel	1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All Saints'	1838	1800	285	415	4,803	779
St. Luke	1839	3000	600	862	16,684	6,589
St. Philip	1841	.....	470	550	5,912	7,551
Advent	1842	2400	278	632	4,789	2,019
Evangelist	1842	2000	527	840	6,612	867
Gloria Dei	1845	.....	229	496	7,261	485
Nativity	1845	2000	315	474	9,382	2,372
Redemption	1846	800	200	353	1,094	25
St. James Less	1846	1000	90	110	4,650	178
St. Mark (Frankford)	1846	1000	804	1060	5,437	3,107
Crucifixion	1847	.....	88	375	192	229
Messiah	1847	.....	79	93	3,675	35
Atonement	1847	3500	387	577	6,844	2,880
St. Mark	1848	5000	383	300	2,168	6,046
Mediator	1848	1800	310	435	5,131	1,811
St. Jude	1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zion	1849	.....	175	362	5,703	595
St. David	1849	1200	189	393	15,768	416
Resurrection	1851	.....	23	63	.....	23
St. Andrew (W. Phila.)	1852	1350	105	203	3,592	83
Our Saviour (W. Phila.)	1852	3 00	268	366	4,085	2,385
Christ Church, (Germantown)	1853	2000	358	644	11,422	5,887
St. Clement	1855	.....	.....	250	7,038	883
St. Paul (Chesnut Hill)	1856	2000	126	261	7,202	2,166
Holy Trinity	1857	5000	700	911	4,667	16,149
Calvary	1857	2500	83	170	2,957	153
Covenant	1858	.....	.....	454	8,592	1,571
St. John Baptist	1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calvary (Germantown)	1859	2000	76	244	7,186	2,125
Intercession	1859	2500	200	185	5,231	96
St. Mathias	1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incarnation	1860	.....	211	251	11,596	276
St. John Evangelist	1860	800	100	360	1,707	23
St. Michael	1860	1575	88	66	2,271	199
St. Timothy	1861	900	83	134	1,288	291
St. Alban	1862	800	36	70	1,202	85
St. Thomas (col.)	1864	600	140	174	2,599	10
St John	1864	600	83	328	1,474	51
Our Saviour	.....	.....	63	150	201	111
Redeemer	.....	1000	45	160	668	23
Trinity Chapel	.....	1200	150	619	1,186	700
St. Philip's Ch'l	.....	.....	.....	205	85	90
P. E. Hospital	.....	.....	78	341	.....	385
Total, 58 Phila. churches*			12,091	20,568	$253,245	$111,997
121 other churches†			6,089	10,294	129,952	28,684
Grand totals			18,180	30,862	$415,197	$139,681

[*Of which number only 53 reported.]
[†Of which number only 106 reported.]

In the following table some of the details of the above are given:—

Whole number of Parishes		197
Number of Parishes reporting		159
Number of Church Edifices		133
Sittings in Church Edifices		45,979
Number of Parsonages		55
Baptisms during year:—		
Adults	570	
Infants	3018	
		3588
Confirmations		1774
Communicants:—		
Additions, new	1729	
Additions by removals	760	
Total additions	2489	
Deaths and removals	1134	
Net increase	1355	1,355
Present Number		18,180
Marriages		1,069
Burials		2,173
Sunday School teachers	2,695	
Bible class teachers	158	
		2,823
Sunday School pupils	27,463	
Bible class members	3,339	
		30,802
Parochial collections:—		
Alms for poor	$28,029	
Schools and libraries	23,323	
Improvements, etc	128,927	
Pew rents and for salary	164,512	
Miscellaneous	75,406	
		$415,197
Extra parochial collections:—		
Diocesan missions	$12,092	
Domestic missions	19,414	
Foreign missions	14,550	
Church Hospital	9,595	
Books, education, etc	19,705	
Miscellaneous	51,956	
		$139,681
Total collections		$554,877

FINE WORK OF ART.—A beautiful bust of the late heroic General Thomas F. Meagher, executed by Captain N. R. Harris, is now on exhibition in this city. This finely-executed bust was made as a testimonial of respect and love for the deceased by Captain Harris, and is pronounced by those who have had the pleasure of seeing it to be a life-like representation of the departed hero. After its exhibition here for a few days, it will be sent to the widow of the late General, at New York.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—James Burns was arrested at Second and Dauphin streets, upon a charge of assault and battery, last Saturday afternoon. It is alleged that Burns met a woman named Catharine Macher, and after a few words with her, he struck her in the face, and knocked her down. She was severely bruised about the face. Burns had a hearing before Alderman Heins, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—James Mitchell went on a glorious tight on Saturday night, that lasted pretty well into Sunday. Whilst in a state of intoxication he beat his family, residing at Howard and Hare streets, and so annoyed the neighborhood with his cursing and abusive language, that Officer Alberton arrested him, and, after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, he was held in $400 bail to answer.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, as Mrs. Funtz, an old lady aged 70 years, was drawing a pitcher of water near her residence, Richmond street, above Norris, a party of boys who were playing in the vicinity pushed one of their number against her, throwing her down and injuring her severely. No arrests were made.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—About 8 o'clock this morning, as Mr. Daniel Evans, aged 60 years, was walking on the Trenton Railroad at Aramingo station, the Belvidere train, which was passing, struck him on the head, fracturing his skull, and killing him almost instantly.

CITY POLITICS—MEETINGS OF ALL SORTS THIS EVENING.—There are now but two clear working weeks left before the election in this State, and both parties seem disposed to make the most of the time. The Union League announces two monster mass meetings in front of the League House on Broad street, the first of which will be held on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 28, and the last on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 5. These will doubtless be the great events of the campaign in this city.

Numerous gatherings of both parties are announced for this evening in the following Wards:—

First Ward.—The hopeless Democracy of this Ward will meet at their different precinct houses at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting inspectors and judges of election.

Third Ward.—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Fifth and Queen streets at 8 o'clock, under the pretense of "preparing for action." The Ward candidates of the party are invited to be present, bringing their catechisms and pocket-books with them.

Fourth Ward.—The Republicans of the Second Division will meet at the southeast corner of Second and Shippen streets at 8 o'clock.

Eighth Ward.—The Democracy of the Third Division will meet at the house of John McConnell at 8 o'clock.

Ninth Ward.—The Democracy will meet at No. 1621 Market street, and the Democratic Executive Committee at No. 10 South Broad street at 7:30 o'clock. The candidates are requested to attend the latter conclave under the same condition, as in the Third Ward.

Tenth Ward.—The small minority of Democrats residing in this Ward will meet at Broad and Race streets, for lamentation.

Twelfth Ward.—The great event of the evening will be the grand mass meeting of the Republicans of this ward, which will take place at Twentieth and Coates streets. The call for the meeting requests 'all who are opposed to the ruinous policy of Andrew Johnson, and in favor of sustaining our loyal Congress, to come out in their strength, and show their enemies that loyal men must rule and traitors be punished." Addresses will be delivered on this occasion by the following eminent speakers:—Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland; Hon. Galusha Grow, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. William B. Mann, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Given, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Curry, and others.

Seventeenth Ward.—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at the usual place, at 7½ o'clock. The candidates are cautioned against remaining at home.

Eighteenth Ward.—The Republicans of the Fifth Division will meet at No. 514 Richmond street, at 8 o'clock.

Twentieth Ward.—The "Boys in Blue" of this Ward will hold a grand rally at No. 1009 Girard avenue. It is not necessary to state what party they belong to.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—The Democracy will meet at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue.

Twenty-fifth Ward.—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at the Harrowgate Hotel, at 8 o'clock. Such of the candidates as are not present will regret it.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—That portion of the Republican Executive Committee of this ward which is presided over by Mr. John W. Dunres, will meet at the southwest corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street, at 8 o'clock. We hope that there will be an honest effort on their part to put an end to the dissensions which have been weakening the strength of the loyal voters of this ward.

The Democracy of the Fifth Division will meet at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Carpenter streets.

—The nondescript association over which W. C. Swann, "M. D." presides, and which is technically known as the "Constitutional Union Club," will meet at No. 413 Chesnut st. eet, at 8 o'clock. As but a small attendance is anticipated, the conclave will be held in room No. 7. It is announced that "able speakers" will address the meeting, showing up the dire effects produced on the Constitution by negro equality and radical misrule.

Alderman Henry Tunison, of the Seventh Ward announces that he is an independent candidate for the position which he now holds.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE GUTTERS.—About 8 o'clock this morning a small sized "mill" transpired at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, the issue at stake being the "Championship of the Gutters," and the contestants two youthful *gamins* who pick up a livelihood by vending newspapers and "shining" boots. No stripping on the part of these fancy young gentlemen was necessary, as the customary attire of both of them very much resembles the Adah-Isaacs-Menken-Heenan-Newell-Davenport outfit. The few papers which they had not already disposed of, and the dirty little boxes, which are made the receptacles of blacking-box and brush, and a small rag of carpet, to be placed under their knees to prevent them from soiling the bricks, were duly deposited upon the curbstone. Without further preliminaries, and without undergoing any training other than that which their daily life upon the streets affords, the aspirants for the championship of the gutters came to close quarters at once, each one getting the other into chancery at the outset. Meanwhile a large crowd, made up in equal parts of denizens of the gutter and full-grown men, collected, forming an irregular ring about the contestants, and encouraging the participants in the "mill" by cries of "Fitch in, Bum," "Give it to 'im, Reddy," and the like. The sport was, indeed, rare, and the full-grown men, not one of whom made an effort to stop the fight, appeared to enjoy the scene even more than the fellow-bummers of the contestants.

The police, vigilant as they usually are on such occasions, were enjoying the sunshine on Chesnut street, and did not arrive on the ground until ten minutes after the close of the ceremonies. Four rounds were fought inside of three minutes, when a gentleman who happened to come upon the ground rushed into the midst of the crowd, and to the intense disgust of the other full-grown gentlemen, who were pleased spectators of the encounter, summarily parted the contestants, who had just commenced to get each other again into chancery. A threat on behalf of the obnoxious interloper to hand the whole assemblage over to the police caused it to disperse in great distress, because of the indecision that had thus far attended the conflict. So the championship of the gutters is still in abeyance.

LITTLE "ALL RIGHT" (THE ORIGINAL).—We copy the following from the Paris correspondence of *Wilkes' Spirit*:—

"I notice by the New York papers of the 13th of July that little 'All Right,' of the Japanese (Imperial) Troupe, is represented to be in that city, and performing, as usual, at the Academy.

"This is an imposition. Little 'All Right,' the wonderful boy who astonished the audiences of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and who closed his career in the United States by the terrific accident at the Academy, is here in Paris, and is performing at the Cirque Napoleon, under the auspices of his old impressario, Professor Risley, and his son John. I saw him, and know him, and last night, after the performances at the Cirque were closed, had the little fellow in my arms.

"He is entirely well, does not bear the slightest mark of his tremendous fall, and is performing better than ever.

"I mention this circumstance that the people of the United States may no longer be imposed on in the premises.

"Robinson & Stickney's American Circus is running a most successful rivalry against the French Circus in the Champs Elysees.

"It is conceded on all sides that the American Troupe is by far superior to the other in daring riding and feats, in vaulting and gymnastic performances."

DANGEROUS SPORT.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officers De Haven and Bailey, of the Ninth District, were passing by the Spring Garden Engine house, some one discharged a pistol in their direction from the door of the engine house, and at a distance of not more than four or five feet. Justly thinking that it was discharged at them, as they were the only persons in sight, they went into the engine house and arrested John Cook, the engineer, and a drunken man, who were the sole inmates of the house at the time. Cook, who is alleged to be the man who fired the pistol, had a preliminary examination before Alderman Pancoast, and was held in $1500 bail, to answer the charge of misdemeanor. There can be no excuse for the attack, as it was entirely unprovoked, the officers passing quietly and not thinking of anything being out of the way.

MR. RINGWALT'S LECTURE.—To-morrow evening, Mr. J. L. Ringwalt, in compliance with the earnest invitation of a number of the most cultivated citizens of Philadelphia, will deliver his lecture on "The Plains and Rocky mountains." We can promise a rare intellectual treat, and one which will well repay every one who attends. By means of well executed paintings, he speaks to the eye as well as the ear, and will produce a vivid effect. Mr. Ringwalt is a scholar and a traveller, and we can ensure a lecture worthy of the earnest commendation it has received.

PERSONAL.—Governor Fenton, of New York, arrived in this city on Saturday, and was visited by many of our citizens. Yesterday morning he attended the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, in company with J. E. Kingsley, Esq., of the Continental Hotel, who is one of the pew holders in that flourishing church.

EXTRA ASSESSMENT.—The extra assessment of the Second Ward will be held at the house of William Ulrick, southwest corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets, instead of Richard Andrews', Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.

OUR CITY FINANCES—THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR 1868—THE TAX RATE.—The estimates which are made out every year by the City Controller, as a preliminary to determining the tax rate for the following year, are now in the hands of the printer. We present below the material portions of these important figures:—

The following table shows the comparison between the appropriations made during 1867 and the estimated expenses for 1868:—

	Appropriations for 1867.	Estimated Expenses for 1868.
Interest on City Loans	$2,200,000	$2,200,000
Police	974,863	875,847
Street Cleaning	105,000	105 000
Highways	402,641	401 263
Guardians of Poor	457,117	426,510
City Commissioners	205,198	200,100
City Property	108,298	87,567
City Treasurer	18.750	18,800
Board of Revision	73,883	84,925
Park Commission	15,646	30,000
Water Works	451,989	345,817
Markets, Wharves, etc.	33,639	53,617
Clerks of Councils	39 918	34,474
Receiver of Taxes	35,500	37,900
Surveys	39,774	45,450
City Solicitor	28,150	21,400
Fire	113,417	113,450
Lighting City	428,123	428,123
Public Schools	1,137,891	1,124,052
Board of Health	67,400	67,000
County Prison	145,012	130,000
City Ice Boat	18,800	15,800
City Controller	21,350	21,500
Sinking Funds	431,450	453,050
City Railroad	9,100	9,400
Totals	$7,562,204	$7,389,743

The estimated receipts for the balance of the year will be $270,100; and from the different departments of the city, during the year 1868, $1,270,372.

The following are the estimated liabilities of the city for the year 1868:—

Estimated expenses for 1868	$7,389,743
Outstanding warrants, Sept. 1, 1867	823,239
Discount and allowance on taxes	450,000
Warrants to be drawn before Jan. 1, 18 8	1,759,000
Outstanding temporary loans	225,000
Special appropriations carried forward to 1868	125,000
Total	$10,771,982

The estimated assets for the year 1868 are as follows:—

Cash, September 1, 1867	$451,187
Receipts from registered taxes in 1868,	350,000
Receipts from other sources than taxes, prior to January 1, 1868, and for 1868	1,540,472
Receipts from taxes and registered taxes prior to January 1, 1868	700,000
Trustees of Gas Works	294.000
Sale of Loans	917,300
Total assets	$4,252,959
Deduct liabilities	10,771,982
Amount to be raised by taxation	$6,519,023

The net amount of the value of real and personal property in the city, as furnished by the Board of Revision, is $452,131,580. At $1·40 on the $100 this will yield a revenue of $6,329,842. At $1·45 it will yield $6,555,908. At $1·50 the yield will be $6,781,973.

THE BALL SEASON.—Winter is approaching, and the lovers of dancing are making preparations to enjoy their favorite pastime. The following balls are announced to come off at the place and time mentioned:—

Sept. 30.—Grand Inaugural Ball, to be given by the Philadelphia Fire Company, No. 18, at the new Horticultural Hall.

Oct. 1.—Eighth Annual Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood, at National Guards' Hall.

Oct. 2.—Annual Ball of the Shiffler Hose Company, at National Guards' Hall.

Annual Ball of the Washington Active Association, at Musical Fund Hall.

Grand Complimentary Ball to the Warren Hose Company, No. 39, at the new Horticultural Hall.

Oct. 3.—Dedication Ball of the Friendship Fire Company, No. 15, at their new hall, southeast corner of Sepviva and Norris streets.

Oct. 14.—Annual Ball of the Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, at the new Horticultural Hall.

Nov. 12.—First Grand Festival of Philadelphia Lodge No. 1, of the A. O. of G. F., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Third and Brown streets.

Jan. 1, 1868.—Annual Ball of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, at the Academy of Music.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Saturday night, as an old man was coming out of a saloon in Bridesburg, a couple of men, named Jerry Baker and Thomas Pollock, made an attack upon him. He defended himself as well as he could, but the two assailants managed to tear his watch out of his pocket, and make off with it. The old man gave the alarm, and Baker was arrested. Shortly after Baker's arrest, Pollock accosted the officer, and asked him why he had arrested Baker, at the same time saying, "He has not got the watch." The consequence of this interference was that Pollock was also taken into custody, and, after a hearing before Alderman Sinex, they were both held in $600 bail to answer. The watch was found upon a door-step in the vicinity of the robbery, the same night.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—James Fletcher was before United States Commissioner Sergeant, at 12 o'clock to-day, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. It will be remembered that Fletcher, in conjunction with two men named John Lynch and Alexander Lovatt, visited the premises of Daniel Klein, No. 2305 Wallace street, some time since, and represented himself as a United States officer, and the others as his deputies. By threatening to arrest Klein's son, he succeeded in obtaining $200 from Mr. Klein. Lynch has already been bound over to answer at court. Lovett has thus far succeeded in keeping out of the way of the officers. Fletcher was bound over to answer at court. The full particulars of the case have been published in a previous issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Patrick Tomey, who keeps a drinking saloon on Barclay, below Seventh street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for breach of ordinance, in selling liquor on Sunday. It is alleged that Patrick sold it too openly, so that any one who passed by could see what he was doing, and the consequence was he was taken before Alderman Moore, and held in $800 bail to answer.

William Dimmock, who has a saloon on Bringhurst street, Germantown, was also summoned rather summarily before Alderman Thomas yesterday afternoon, to explain by what right he sold liquor on Sunday. Being unable to explain away the unpleasant fact that he had sold it as aforesaid, Dimmock was bound over in $1000 to answer at court.

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO BE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan, U. S. A., has accepted the proffer of a public reception at the hands of his hosts of admirers and comrades in Philadelphia, and this morning the Joint Committee of Councils proceeded to Washington for the purpose of accompanying the distinguished soldier and statesman to this city.

General Sheridan will arrive here on Wednesday, and we hope to see the people out in full force on the occasion. Let "Little Phil." have a welcome that will re-assure him of the love of the people!

ASSAULT AND BATTERY UPON A WOMAN.—Isaac Fox was arrested last Saturday by Officer Amey, in Nicetown, for committing an assault and battery upon a woman named Monier. He struck her with his fist, and then drew a knife and threatened to stab her. While the officer was taking him to the Station House he managed to escape, running through a cornfield. The officer stood watching on the railroad, waiting to see in which direction he would emerge from the field, when the train came upon him, and he was knocked down, run over, and killed.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A few days ago a disorderly house at Eighteenth and Donald streets was closed out by the police. The inmates resorted to a house at No. 1620 Becket street, and resumed their riotous and disorderly behavior, to the great annoyance of those who were compelled to live within their immediate neighborhood. A warrant was issued, however, and the keeper of the place, Amos Casey, was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD.—Last Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, as a couple of gentlemen in a carriage were driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bridge street, near the Wire Bridge, a locomotive ran into them, killing the horse, breaking the carriage, and injuring the two gentlemen. There was no flagman stationed there at the time of the occurrence.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AS A PRESENT is guaranteed to every holder of a share of stock purchased in aid of the Riverside Institute, there is much anxiety and speculation as to who will be fortunate enough to secure the first present on the list, worth $40,000. The grand distribution takes place next Wednesday, and stockholders will soon be out of all misery. There are also presents worth $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, $2500, $1000, $500, and so on. The individual who receives any of these will indeed be fortunate, and will no doubt look upon his investment as the best he ever made. The sale of shares will continue at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, until the latest moment.

VIGOROUS VITALITY.—The best defense against disease is a vigorous vitality. Disease is simply a struggle between the life-power and the invisible enemies that assail it; and the result depends upon the relative strength of the antagonistic principles. In proportion to the vigor and energy of the physique and the constitution is their capacity to resist and fight off the morbid influences which produce sickness. It is a well-known fact that active poisons affect in different degrees the weak and the strong. The dose of opium or of arsenic that will suffice to kill a child will scarcely sicken a stalwart man. It is the same with the aerial poisons which produce epidemic and endemic fevers, dysenteries, fluxes, and the like. Their effect upon the system depends upon its power of resistance. Augment, therefore, this resistant power, if you would escape these evils. The tonic agent necessary to effect this object has been provided in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable invigorant of surpassing potency. Fortify the body, increase the vital strength of every organ with this great herbal invigorant. Remember that it strengthens without unduly exciting the animal system.

WHILE all of the churches in the eastern part of the city are being turned into opera houses (?), and all of the coal depots in Broad street into church buildings, we may expect great changes in other classes of buildings; so it will not surprise us any day to hear that the Continental Hotel was sold to Charles Stokes & Co., the celebrated Clothiers, to be turned into a first-class Clothing House in size as well as quality. In the meantime, we would ask our readers in want of fine Clothing to visit Stokes & Co.'s, at present under the Continental.

AFTER WAR PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

CAR ADVERTISING.—Inside signs executed upon glass in the highest style of the art. Price $12 per annum, or 10 for $100, including sign and frame.
INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

BEDDING overhauled, renovated, and made up equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the devil in his chamber and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

VESTIBULE LACES and Rods; also, Curtains, Window Shades, and Upholstery, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL are life-like when made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. They give more satisfaction than the old style painted portraits, being more natural.

WALNUT, GILT, AND ROSEWOOD WINDOW CORNICES, elegant designs, and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MADE BY HAND,
Go to McINTIRE & BROTHER'S,
Go to McINTIRE & BROTHER'S,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, of every style, quality, and price, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Fall Overcoats and Suits,
Fall Overcoats and Suits,
Fall Overcoats and Suits,
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

STEWARD—CARTER.—On September 21, 1867, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN STEWART to Miss REBECCA CARTER, both of Frankford.

WINCHESTER—WILSON.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, J. OLIVER WINCHESTER to ANNIE B., daughter of John M. Wilson, Esq.

DIED.

FAUNCE.—On the 21st instant, JACOB FAUNCE, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1010 Montgomery avenue, above Richmond street, Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

PATTERSON.—On the 21st instant, HARRIET MATILDA PATTERSON, eldest daughter of Lemuel and Mary Patterson, aged 16 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Darby, Delaware county, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOMS WEAR OFF THE NAP OF A CARPET and press the dirt and shreds into its body, but a Patent Carpet Sweeper lightly lifts them up with its brush and throws them into the pans on each side. And, besides, they do it quicker and with far less labor than brooms. Several of the best kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHOEVER PREFERS PURE COFFEE, and therefore roasts it at home, can obtain Coffee Roasters of several styles and sizes, and various kinds of Coffee Mills, of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BOXES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS, SUITABLE for gifts to lads or gentlemen, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PINEAPPLES, GREEN GINGER, AND Habana Oranges, arrived to-day, for sale by J. COSTAS,
9 21 3t* No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mortet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

THIRD EDITION

EUROPEAN MARKETS TO-DAY.

Two o'clock Report.

LONDON, Sept. 23—2 P. M—Consols, 94¼; U. S. 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 41½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Corn has advanced to 42s.

Provisions—Beef has advanced to 147s. 6d. Tallow has declined to 44s.

Produce—Common Rosin has declined to 5s. 6d. All other articles are unchanged.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 5 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110¾@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110¼@110¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@108.
United States 10-40s, 99¼@99¾.
June and July 7-30s, 106¼@107. Market steady.
5-20s of 1862 in London, 73¾.

Death of a Veteran Actor.

Mr. Corson W. Clarke, an old and well-known actor, was found dead in bed at his late residence in Seventy-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased had been quite unwell during Saturday, but not sufficiently so to cause any uneasiness to his family. He retired to rest at his usual time, and at about two o'clock yesterday morning his wife noticed that he had ceased to breathe. A physician was summoned, and when he arrived life was extinct. Coroner Gover was notified, and held an inquest in the case. Dr. John Beach made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death had resulted from disease of the heart. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. Mr. Clarke was fifty-two years of age, and a native of New Jersey. He had been a great many years off the stage, his last engagement in this city being at Barnum's Museum, where he was stage manager.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William Andrews was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The prosecutor failed to appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

William Levy was charged with assault and battery upon Daniel Jennings, a car conductor, and Jennings was charged with assault and battery upon Levy. Jennings testified that the defendant got on his car smoking a cigar, and he requested him to put it out. He neither complied with the request nor made any reply, and was again asked to put the cigar out; and this time Jennings struck him and jumped off the car.

Levy testified that the conductor spoke to him in a rude, ungentlemanly tone, and because he was not peremptorily obeyed, struck him; he himself returned the blow and left the car. The jury convicted Levy, and acquitted Jennings; however, imposing the costs upon him.

Henry Bartlett was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Hau. The evidence was that the defendant, because of a difficulty between Mary Hau and his sister, struck the former, knocked her down, and kicked her on the hip, thereby causing serious injury.

The defense denied that he struck the girl, and alleged that the injuries complained of were the consequence of an accident that happened at a time subsequent to the alleged assault and battery. Verdict guilty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Road cases were before this Court to-day.

NISI PRIUS.—Judge Read.—The case of the Reading Railroad Company vs. the City, which was to have been heard upon bill, answer, replication, and proof, by request of counsel on the part of plaintiffs, and by consent of counsel for defendants, not heard by a single Judge at Nisi Prius, but taken up to the Supreme Court in Banc, to be heard by a full bench in Pittsburg on the 18th of November next.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Sarah Dougherty was taken into custody last Saturday afternoon for selling bad liquor to minors. Sarah keeps a drinking booth in Manayunk, and it is said is in the habit of doing this thing. She had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who held her in $500 bail to answer.

John Kater, an enterprising individual in the lottery policy line, was arrested Saturday at his place of business, in Alder street, above Thompson. John had a hearing before Alderman Kemble, and after vainly endeavoring to explain to that gentleman's satisfaction that he was engaged in a good and lawful work, he

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE TOWER AND ITS TENANTS.

Beyond all question, the most interesting building in Great Britain is the Tower of London. There are other places remarkable for this and that historical association; for deeds of high-handed oppression; for memories of life-long persecution; but none of these possess a record equal in interest to that of any one of the score of dungeons in that grey, isolated pile, in which our kings have lived, and our nobles have perished for so many hundred years. Each one of its many towers is a long chapter of our history, full of violence and blood, and yet not without some noble incidents also; each stone-walled chamber is a page out of human life more romantic than novelist would dare to paint. What scenes have those walls witnessed! What groans have they heard! A royal palace; a state prison; a slaughter-house, where the noble and base have perished by the indiscriminate axe; a burial place of murdered queens! And yet how little we know about this wondrous spot that lies at the very door of so many of us. Who visits it save humble country-folk, who "do" it and the Thames Tunnel in the same afternoon. How few of us since our boyhood, when we visited with some benevolent uncle, who "gave himself up" to us for the day, and offered us the choice of the Tower or Madame Tussaud's—the very extremities of self-sacrifice, as he considered them—have ever cared to venture so far eastward as Tower Hill!

A cheerful nod, as we have passed it on our way down the river, in the whitebait season, and the remark, "That is Traitors' Gate," is all the attention we Londoners of the better class—as we consider ourselves—are accustomed to pay to the Tower of London. It it cost half a guinea apiece to see the place, perhaps we that are of the Upper Ten Thousand should go; but to be mixed up with a crowd of people at six-pence a head, and lectured by a professor of History in the shape of a bee feater, exactly as if we were at a waxwork, is what we are not likely to put up with, and don't. The meagre, wretched guide-books of the place, too, quite carry out the waxwork notion, and until lately, they have been the only accessible sources from which topographical information—the identification of locality with event—could be procured. This last objection, however, has now been removed by the publication of "Memorials of the Tower," by Lord de Ros, its present Lieutenant-Governor, a book which all should read before they visit the place, and which few, let us hope, will read without the desire of visiting it. Then every stone will have, if not a sermon in it, at least an epitaph; and if we must still run with the beefeater, we need not read by the light of his intelligence.

The Tower, as every one knows, is situated on the Middlesex side of the Thames, a little below London Bridge, and the buildings which compose it present the appearance of a small fortified town of Germany or Flanders. Its wide, deep moat, though kept dry for sanitary reasons, is capable of being flooded, and though of course as a fortress the place would be easily reduced by the modern appliances of war, it is still a formidable hold. The "Ballium," or inner wall, is immensely thick, and varies from thirty to forty feet in height. The only vestige of the royal palace, finally demolished by Cromwell—is the buttress of an old archway adjoining the Salt Tower—to the southeast—but most of the buildings have stuobornly resisted the attacks of Time.

That portion of the place which is most familiar to our ears is, no doubt, the Bloody Tower, opposite the water-entrance, and so grimly associated with the murder of the two young princes by Richard III. As the fact of this atrocity has had some doubts lately cast upon it by some of those skeptics who busy themselves in this age with whitewashing the villains of history, as well as with depreciating its heroes, Lord de Ros has gone into the matter at some length. The generally received tradition runs that Richard, after giving all necessary orders for his elder nephew's coronation (there is evidence that even his robes were prepared), suddenly sounded Sir Robert Brackenbury, the Lieutenant of the Tower, upon the subject of doing away with both lads. Brackenbury, who is said to have received this instruction while engaged in the singularly *malapropos* occupation of divine service in St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, declined the dreadful office. James Tyrrell was therefore appointed to temporarily supersede him in his prot. This being arranged, Tyrrell employed Dighton and Forest to do the deed; and the bodies of the children were buried in the Tower, and not a syllable said about them. There was not the slightest attempt to account for their disappearance in any way. That every contemporary believed that the princes thus met their end seems certain, and hence the general disbelief in England of the authenticity of the claims of Perkin Warbeck. It was always a sequel of the tradition of the murder, that "the priest of the Tower" had buried the bodies in some concealed place—Shakespeare makes Tyrrell confess to the fact—"and surely it is not unreasonable to inter, when two children's bodies; corresponding in age and period of decay with the date of the murder, were discovered in Charles II's time, by some workmen at the foot of a staircase, about seventy yards from the Bloody Tower, that these were the bones of the princes. There were two consecrated burial grounds within the Tower, besides that of Barking Church on Tower Hill, close by; and what likelihood was there, under these circumstances, of two boys being buried in this sequestered nook, under a staircase, unless with a view to secrecy and concealment? Charles II, a by no means credulous prince, had certainly no doubt of the matter. since he went to the trouble and expense of having the remains removed, with all due respect, to the vaults of Westminster. By his orders, as it is said, a mulberry tree was also planted upon the spot where the bones were found; and so late as 1853, a warder of the Tower was alive who remembered seeing the stump still imbedded in the landing of the stairs. The extraordinary rewards paid to the assassins for value received (but not acknowledged) must also be taken into account. Tyrrell was made Governor of Guines, near Calais, and further received three rich stewardships from Richard in the marches of Wales. Dighton was made bailiff of Ayton, with a pension. Forest's widow had a pension given her on his death, shortly after the murder; and "ample general pardons were granted them, whatever villainies might be laid to their charge, all under the royal hand and seal, not naming what offense, but covering any and all." Surely *qui excuse s'accuse* is a remark that applies here. According to Miss Strickland, indeed, Tyrrell actually confessed to the murder, and Dighton also, the latter with the addition, that "the old priest had buried the bodies first under the Wakefield Tower, and a second time in some place of which he had no knowledge." That the Bloody Tower was the locality of old assigned to this crime, is certain: for in a complimentary oration to James I, with which the authorities of the Tower received him upon his first visit thereto, express mention is made of it as such. Indeed, it seems probable from the nature of the case, since the chamber credited with the wicked deed closely adjoined the Governor's house, where so many prisoners of rank were confined, when security, rather than severity of imprisonment, was the object in view.

With the exception of this stain, however, the Bloody Tower has by no means so bad a reputation as others of its brethren; such as the Beauchamp Tower, where many a brave man and gentle lady dragged out years of misery, from which they were only freed by the axe's edge; or the White Tower, in the vaults of which still exist "tee Little Ease" and "Cold Harbor"—very significant chamber-titles—and in whose turret Matilda the Fair is said to have been poisoned by (he command of King John, whom she refused to receive as her wooer. She is said to have been slain by means of a poisoned egg (which seems, for the Tower, to have been quite a humane attention), and out of that egg, according to one historian, was hatched the British Constitution, her murder, "completing the exasperation of the English barons, who flew to arms for the purpose of avenging the honor of the most distinguished among their class, Lord Fitzwalter," her father.

The Wakefield Tower (adjoining the Bloody Tower) is, by comparison with the preceding, quite an innocent place of residence. Its large hall, however, has the reputation of being the spot where Henry VI was murdered by Richard (then Duke of Gloucester), and certainly in the vault beneath it sixty or seventy of the Scotch prisoners, in 1745, were confined, with so little attention to fresh air and food, that more than half of them perished. The Tower, indeed, seems to have been a stronghold of abuses, as well as to have enjoyed a bad reputation in respect to murders and the like, for the constables appointed from time to time only considered how money could be screwed out of those over whom they were set.

They sold the wardenships, allowed public houses to be built all over the place, and filled every corner with paying tenants. No prisoner was too low or too high but that they put their screw on—even if the thumbscrew was omitted in the treatment prescribed. When the Princess Elizabeth was in custody here, the constable, Sir John Gage, actually took toll of the provisions supplied to her, until the Lords of Council forced him to admit her own servants to superintend her commissariat. Her imprisonment was sufficiently harsh, without Sir John's pilferings. Mass was constantly obtruded upon her. For a whole month she never passed the threshold of her chamber; and even when she obtained permission to take the air, she was always attended by the constable, the lieutenant, and a guard. Even a little boy of four years old, who was went to pay visits to other prisoners as well as herself, and bring them flowers, was suspected of being a messenger between her and the unhappy Earl of Devonshire, an inmate of the Tower from twelve years of age, "lest he should avenge his father's wrongs"—the reason for his committal absolutely assigned—and who only enjoyed two subsequent years of liberty. The child aforesaid was actually bribed, with promises of figs and apples, to furnish ground for accusation against the Princess and the Earl.

In reading Lord de Ros' little volume, indeed, no one can fail to be struck not only with the injustice and cruelty of those old times, which certain foolish persons persist in calling "good," but with the baseness and cowardice of "the authorities," from the king or queen downwards. Base and brutal as was Queen Mary's conduct, that of Elizabeth was even viler, inasmuch as she was more causelessly vindictive. We do not know at what precise period chivalry is supposed to have been at its best and palmiest, but certainly modern times offer no parallel in the way of downright meanness to the conduct pursued by such a gallant knight, for instance, as Henry V. We have all heard of the respect paid by that noble prince to his prisoners after Agincourt; but it is not so generally known that he afterwards behaved to them exactly as our Italian and Chinese brigands conduct themselves towards *their* captives. If the ransom—always an extravagantly enormous one—was not very soon paid, his noble prisoners in the Tower began to feel it in restrictions and privations. The Dukes of Bourbon and Boucicault died there, since their urgent appeals could not extract from the tenants of their exhausted lands the requisite sum set upon their release; and Charles of Orleans languished in those alien walls for a quarter of a century.

With whatever high-flown courtesy, too, women were treated as "queens of tourney," and on great public occasions, in private and in prison, their sex was no protection; the cowardice and cruelty of their jailors and of those who ruled their jailors, were beyond anything that is heard of now, except among the most brutalized of our peasantry, and towards some wretched lunatic half ignorant of her wrongs. Think of Askew, for instance, so late as the days of "bluff King Hal," bullied by Bishop Bonner, worried even by the Lord Mayor about her religious opinions, next committed to Newgate, and then sent to the Tower, to be racked by [the Chancellor himself, "so that her limbs were so stretched and her joints so injured that she was never again able to walk without support!" Lastly, she is taken to Smithfield to be burned alive in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Bedford, one of whom, learning that there was some gunpowder about the fagots (placed by some good soul to shorten her agonies), "became frightened lest any accident should happen to *himself*." Anne Boleyn, by a strange refinement of cruelty, was placed as a prisoner in the same lodging she had occupied previous to her coronation; and when Smeton had been induced to accuse her falsely, by promise of his life being spared (in despite of which promise they hung him), she was taken out, and beheaded in the courtyard, and her body thrown into an arrow chest. For the execution of Lady Jane Grey—whose autograph may be read on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower—there was, perhaps, in those turbulent times, enough of excuse; but nothing can palliate the behaviour of Elizabeth towards Lady Catherine Grey, Jane's sister—Elizabeth, a woman herself, but twenty-five at the time in question, and who knew from experience the bitterness of captivity. For the crime (?) of marrying Lord Hertford, this young lady, with her husband, was committed to the Tower; by no means, however, in his company; she bore her first child in solitude, and heard it pronounced illegitimate, and her marriage to be null and void. "This monstrous decision was not, of course, likely to affect the sentiments of the parties concerned. After a time, by persuasion or corruption of their keepers, the doors of their prison were no longer secured against each other, and the birth of a second child rekindled the anger of Elizabeth." A double fine was imposed upon Lord Hertford, and they never met again, notwithstanding petitions to her Majesty, setting forth "how unmeet it was that this young couple should thus wax old in prison."

This heartless queen seems to have been beyond the reach of nature, and the contemplation of the domestic love denied to herself appears to have excited in her a virulent hate of its possessor. She refused to the Earl of Arundel, captive until death in the Beauchamp Tower, for the crime of being a Roman Catholic, permission to see his newly married wife, or even to be allowed the sight of his infant son, born since his imprisonment. She offered to release him altogether upon one condition—and in this she was baser than in her cruelty—that he should change his faith.

The Lady Arabella Stuart was another involuntary tenant of the Tower, whose only faults were her royal birth, and having wedded the man she loved. Her cousin, King James, forcibly separated the happy pair, and they formed a plan to escape to France, and there be reunited. In this they committed a crime. The husband succeeded in his design, but Arabella failed, and was committed to the Tower, where, after some years she died, as well she might, distracted with her miseries. This daughter of a line of kings—but far too much out of the direct succession to create reasonable alarm—was buried by night, and without any ceremony, in Westminster Abbey, "because, to have a great funeral for one dying out of the king's favor, would have reflected upon the king's honor." The king's *honor*, of whom his own son said, that "he was the only man who would have shut up such a bird as Raleigh in a cage;" and such a cage! A cell in the White Tower, now shown to every visitor, was the limit allowed to the greatest navigator of the globe for eight long years. The story of his subsequent release, expedition, and legal murder—perhaps the most audacious ever committed under the shield of law—is well known; but not so well James' answer to Lady Raleigh, when she complained to him that he had given her husband's estate away (on pretense of a flaw in the title-deed) to his favorite Robert Carr, and besought him not thus to make their child a beggar. He received her harshly, and merely repeated:—"I mann have the land—I mann have it for Carr."

The only tenant of the Tower who seems to have been able to move the heart of king or queen in his favor, was one of the greatest scoundrels it ever contained, namely, Colonel Blood, who stole the Regalia. Nobody knows why Charles II pardoned him, or rather released both him and his accomplices without trial. The enterprising Colonel even became a hanger on upon the court at Whitehall, where he does not seem to have been held a greater rogue than the rest, for he had eventually a pension given to him, as well as some confiscated land in Ireland. Edwards, on the other hand, the keeper of the jewels, who had almost lost his life in their defense, died unrecompensed. From the Conqueror's time, indeed, until that of James II, the annals of the tenants of the Tower form one long history of injustice. The single gleam of sunshine that strikes through these dark records is the narrative of the escape of Lord Nithsdale from the governor's house in February, 1716, the evening before the day in which he had been doomed to die, and it is exceedingly well told by our author. The devoted resolution of his countess, overcoming the apprehensions of the timid, and stirring the phlegmatic into action; her admirable address at the moment of her husband's flight; her presence of mind when he had got clear off, in imitating her lord's voice, that his guards might imagine that he was still within his chamber; and, finally, her return to Scotland, at the forfeit of her life, to fetch the buried family title-deeds, for her child's sake, make up a spirited portrait of a noble woman.

We have not spoken of the Tower as a fortress, though more than one king and queen were besieged within its massive walls; Richard II twice, who, on the latter occasion, had the mortification, after parley with the rebel leader in the council-room, of being compelled to surrender his old friend and tutor, Simon Burley, to the vengeance of his enemies. It was from the Tower stairs, ten years before, that Richard took boat, and addressed his angry people with vain words of peace; and from its gate that he rode forth to meet Wat Tyler. No sooner had he passed the drawbridge than the mob rushed in, and, besides treating his mother, widow of the Black Prince, with great brutality, tore the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, from the very altar of St. Peter, and beheaded them in the courtyard, so often the scene of scarcely less lawless executions.

St. Peter's Chapel is, in one sense, the chief focus of interest among all the Tower buildings; for, in whatever portion of the place the prisoners languished, they were most of them laid *there* at last, generally shorter by a head than when in life. Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland, is one of the few who is interred there undecapitated—he only died of a broken heart, upon hearing that his son, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald (commonly called Silken Thomas), had inherited the family disease of rebellion, and declared war against the king, Henry VII. His foreboding was a just one, for Thomas soon came to be a prisoner like himself—in the Beauchamp Tower—and was hanged, one fine morning, with no less than five of his uncles, upon Tyburn Tree. The father of this old Lord Kildare was a chronic rebel: he could not possibly help having a hand in whatever rising happened to be taking place; and yet he kept his head on his shoulders to the last, and, simply because he was such an unparalleled scoundrel, received the highest honors. When accused before the king in council of burning the Cathedral of Cashel, he admitted the soit impeachment, but defended himself upon the ground "that he was positively assured that the archbishop was inside of it." This reply was considered a very excellent one; and, "since it seemed all Ireland could not govern this earl," Henry said, "this earl shall govern all Ireland;" and accordingly made him its lord-lieutenant.

Besides the great historical characters who have been involuntary tenants of the Tower, there have been a few others who have had temporary lodgment there previous to execution; among these, notably, Lord Stourton, whose determined murder of the Hartgills, father and son, forms a very curious chapter in this history. He was the first peer who ever "took silk"—claimed the privilege of being hung with a rope of that material, and he richly deserved it. Our author takes occasion to remark that this was not altogether an empty distinction, since such rope being stronger than vulgar hempen cord, is slenderer, slips more easily upon the windpipe, and so shortens matters. His Lordship's servants were of course supplied with the usual article, and subsequently "hung in chains"—an expression, by the by, which only meant that *after* hanging in the ordinary way, "a stout canvass dress, well saturated with tar, was put upon the body, and then a light frame of hoop-iron fitted to the frame, with the object of causing the remains to hang together as long as possible. At the top of this framework was an iron loop which went over the head, and to this was secured the chain by which the corpse was finally suspended to a lofty gibbet made of oak, and studded with tenter-hooks, to prevent any one climbing up to remove the body.

The last criminals received within the Tower walls were the Cato street gang in 1820. Thistlewood was a tenant of the Bloody Tower; Ings and Davidson (a negro) of St. Thomas Tower; Harrison, Brunt, Tidd, Monument, and Wilson, in the Bynard and Middle Towers; and Hooper in the Salt Tower. The first five were all hung; there was not the slightest sympathy from the spectators upon their appearance on the scaffold, but "when each head was cut off and held up, a loud and deep groan of horror burst from all sides, which was not soon forgotten by those who heard it"—so distasteful to our people has the sight of blood become, which was at one time shed in such torrents upon that most historic eminence in Britain, Tower Hill.

Interesting as these memorials are, and advantageous as must be the position of their author for investigating hidden matters of great moment, we do not envy Lord de Ros the habitation to which his office entitles him. In the daytime, the governor's house is doubtless comfortable enough: but at night, if one were the least inclined to be nervous—yet his Lordship is a soldier, and doubtless not afraid. "More than one sentry, however," he admits, "has deposed to hearing horrible groans proceeding from the apartment called the Council Chamber," where (among similar cheerful events) Guido Fawkes underwent the application of the rack in its severest form. We dare say it was "only fancy," but—only fancy!—*Chambers' Journal.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 114 WALNUT Street. 7 31

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all Articles in our line. 1 321 thstu

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We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 15 smth 3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
No. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
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AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
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8 2] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
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SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $825.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $40 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 8 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
8 31] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 8] NO. 424 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. BASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smtham

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 6

COEN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
9 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

A Visit to the Zouave Jacob.

Paris Correspondence Birmingham Journal.

The Zouave admits no one to his presence who is not really afflicted with disease or infirmity, those who are led to the Rue de la Roquette by curiosity being compelled to remain in the waiting-room. Fortunately, I was furnished with a letter from his best friend, and became privileged at once. I entered the room with twenty of the most ragged and dirty of the whole mob, and am thus enabled to describe the scene. The Zouave was standing as if in a reverie when we entered pell-mell into the long, low apartment where the cures were performed. He was leaning against the wall, with his eyes half open, after the fashion of Somnambula before entering completely into trance, the only difference being in the intense light, shot out from the living orbs beneath the drooping eyelids. He neither spoke nor moved whilst his father busied himself in arranging the visitors upon the low wooden benches before him. Every crutch and stick was taken from the infirm patients, and placed in the corner behind the door, amid the timid whines of the poor frightened creatures, accustomed to look upon the help afforded by these objects as absolutely necessary to their safety. When all were seated thus, leaning the one against the other, the father, going close up to the son, whispered in his ear. He was aroused in a moment, and coming forward with a movement brusque and hurried, savoring of the military camp, and not in the least of the solemnity of the magician's sanctuary, he walked up and down a few minutes before the eager line of sufferers. To each he told the disease under which he or she was suffering, and the original cause of the malady; and as no objection was made in any one case, I am led to suppose him to have been right in all. Presently, however, I observed him to stop suddenly, and fix his eye upon one of the patients who sat at the extreme end of the second bench, and, after examining him for a moment, turn aside with a slight shudder, which I observed was neither of disgust nor dread, but a kind of involuntary recoil. He said abruptly, pointing with his forefinger straight into the face of the individual he addressed:—"I can do nothing for your disease; it is beyond my power; go, and remember it is useless to return." This was all, but the words acted upon the man like a magic spell. He shook from head to foot like the aspen leaf, and tried to gasp out a few words, but whether of prayer or expostulation it is impossible to say, for his tongue seemed paralyzed, and clung to the roof of his mouth, while the Zouave turned aside with an indescribable expression of fear, certainly indicative of a kind of intimidation. But this was soon shaken off, and he again passed before the line, uttering simply the words, "Rise and walk!" The sound which simultaneously burst from the assembly could find no fitting description in any language. It was a sort of moaning whine, a kind of infantine wailing, evidently produced by fear and doubt. One feeble old beggar woman, whose head had stopped its palsied shaking from the moment the Zouave Jacob had fixed his glittering eye upon her, was the one who gave expression to the feeling which had evidently taken possession of them all:—"Oh, how *can* I move without my crutches?" and, half turned, a yearning look towards the corner where these old friends and supporters were standing, with a host of others, she began to mumble and moan most piteously. But the Zouave looked for an instant down the line, with an ominous frown on his brow, as he found that not one of the patients had obeyed his orders. No pretension to the sacred character of a prophet or inspired seer was there, for he stamped with such rude violence on the floor that the casement shook again. He almost uttered an oath, but it was unfinished, as he once more uttered the command to rise and walk, so that others might be admitted in their place. Then came the most strange and mysterious moment of the whole ceremony. One by one did every individual seated upon those low wooden benches rise and stand erect. No words can describe the singular spectacle offered by this fearing, hoping, doubting crowd, as each one found himself standing firm upon the legs which for years had ceased to do their office. Some laughed like foolish children, some remained wrapped in stolid wonder, while many burst into the most heart-rending paroxysm of weeping. It was then that the Zouave stretched forth his arm and made them pause. All was hushed and silent for a moment. The pause lasted for some time. I have been told that it is always so, but have not been able to account for its necessity; and then the door was thrown open, and the crippled and the paralyzed, the halt and lame of the hour before, walked from that long, low, half-darkened chamber, with somewhat timid gait, it may be, but with straightened limbs and measured steps, as though no ailment had ever reached them. One or two amongst the number turned to thank their deliverer, but the Zouave dismissed them brutally. "Be off; dont stand shilly-shally. You are cured, ain't you?—that's enough—now *Quittez-moi le camp!*" In plain English, "Cut your stick, and be gone." Before leaving the room I turned to look at the single patient whose case Jacob had pronounced as beyond his power to cure: the man was paralyzed in both arms, and his neck twisted all awry. It certainly was a hangdog countenance—worse than any I ever beheld—and the expression of rage and hate and fear which it conveyed was unmistakable. His feet were paralyzed likewise, and turned outwards. The Zouave's father searched amongst the sticks and crutches left in the corner for those which belonged to the only cripple destined to remain so, and, as he touched each one, looked with inquiring glance towards the unhappy wretch, who answered with an awkward jerk of his wry neck, until he seized upon a sort of wooden shelf or go-cart upon wheels; which the cripple had been used to push before him. A boy came in to help him from his seat, and as he disappeared, supported by this aid, he uttered a poignant groan, which resounded through the place with the most weird and terrible effect imaginable. I subsequently inquired of the Zouave by what impression he was made aware of his inability to cure. He answered simply that in cases of this kind a veil seemed to fall before his eyes and impede his view of the patient.

—Marietta Ravel is in Portland.

—Major-General Doyle is in Halifax.

—Tragedian Bandmann is in London.

—John Owens is playing in Leavenworth.

—Sprague is at Moosehead Lake, in Maine.

—Max Muller is writing a book of *genre* essays.

—Mike McCoole and Joe Coburn are to try it in the P. R.

—General N. B. Forrest has left Louisville for New York.

—Mr. H. W. Voorhees is to speak twice in Ohio next week.

—General Griffin's widow has left Galveston for New York.

—General Schofield has returned to Richmond from Fortress Monroe.

—Congressman Noell, of Missouri, is quite ill in St. Louis.

—Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yo-Semite" is on exhibition in Boston.

—Bishop McGill has returned from the sights at Rome to his see at Richmond.

—Charles A. Barry, the artist, sailed from Boston by the Cuba on Wednesday.

—Samuel Parry, of the class of '68, has been made Commodore of the Yale Navy.

—Henry Coltart, of Pittsburg, has challenged Hamill to row five miles for $2000.

—David Makepeace, of Norton, Mass., celebrated his hundredth birthday last Monday.

—Hon. John Morrissey won $20,000 at the pringfield regatta by betting on the Wards.

—Another M. P. is coming to the United States—Hon. Henry Cowper.

—Last week there was a stock of 248,427,702 feet of lumber in Chicago.

—We learn from Maine that meadow cranberries have never been so plentiful there as they are this year.

—Mr. Dickens' agent found, during his recent visit to this country, a man eighty years old who had never heard of Charles Dickens.

—A lot of land in Chicago was sold last week for $3000 per foot, the highest price ever realized in that city.

—The sales of tobacco at Louisville, Ky., in August amounted to 3949 hhds., worth $529,512.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelop) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings. M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Engs,
In charge of Improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets,	10,589 Trowsers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Foot men's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23 170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5 400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,377 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,702 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	79 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE
AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18½ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1067 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

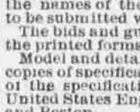
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

HOLMESBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting in Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:3 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:25 and 10:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:5 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Fremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrives at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartasville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartasville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:50 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 10 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 10 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:45 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	Fare.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2 25 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenecks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:60 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10, P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:2 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11½ A. M. 2 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.

4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.

Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.

Cape May 3:30 P. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon.)

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will

FOURTH EDITION

SHERIDAN.

He is Tendered the Hospitalities of Philadelphia—He Desires no Formal Reception—But is Entirely in the Hands of the People—He is to be Here Next Wednesday—Significant Speeches by Sheridan and Sickles, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The Committee appointed by the City Councils to extend the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia to General Sheridan (composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Jones, Shermer, Kersey, Shallcross, and Duffy, of Select Council, and Ray, Palmer, Thompson, Martin, and Evans, of Common Council) reached here this morning at 5½ o'clock. After breakfasting at Willard's General Sheridan was informed of the arrival of the Committee by Major Clayton McMichael, of his staff, and the General signified his entire willingness to receive them. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Committee proceeded to General Sheridan's room, at Willard's, when they were severally introduced to the General. Mr. Robert M. Evans, on behalf of the Committee, addressed General Sheridan in a few appropriate remarks, and made known the object of the Committee's visit.

General Sheridan returned his hearty thanks for the compliment, and stated that he would leave Washington for Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, at 12 o'clock, and said he would be much gratified to meet the citizens of Philadelphia and, for prudential reasons he must decline any format reception; But while in Philadelphia he would not feel responsible for anything that might take place. He felt that he was in the hands of the citizens while there, and they could do what they pleased as far as concerned him. The General and the Committee then entered into a pleasant general conversation, during which General Sheridan gave interesting particulars of matters connected with New Orleans. General Sheridan's manner was very cordial, and the visit was of a very satisfactory character to all concerned. After a pleasant half hour with General Sheridan, the Committee were taken to the Ebbitt House, and were introduced to General Sickles, who received them very cordially. General Sickles imparted considerable information about affairs in the Carolinas, and expressed the confident belief that nothing but military rule, properly administered, could ever produce a healthy tone of Southern politics and society. He said that the people of the Carolinas were daily learning that their only hope was in the recent acts of Congress, as far as their future welfare was concerned. The negroes know now that they were protected, and were willing to work for their old masters, which they would not do under the old whipping system abolished by him (Sickles).

After the interview with General Sickles, the Committee proceeded to inspect the Capitol, and will leave for Philadelphia this evening.

During the afternoon the Committee will visit the Virginia border, and will probably call on General Grant and other notables.

Personal.

Secretary Welles, General Hancock, F. P. Blair, Sr., and Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, dined with the President yesterday (Sunday). General Hancock had another interview this morning with the President, and Jerry Black was also in attendance at the White House.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Murder of Two Colored People by a Policeman—Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The excitement continues regarding the shooting and killing of the colored woman, Elizabeth Murray, and wounding her husband by Policeman Gottlieb Frey, who, it is alleged, did the deed out of petty political hatred towards the negroes. Frey is held for the decision of the Coroner's jury.

To-day primary elections take place to select delegates to the City Judiciary Convention. There are three tickets in the field.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—J. B. Marter was charged with having given a worthless check in payment to the proprietor of the States Union Hotel. He had been stopping at the States Union Hotel, and gave in payment the check, which was drawn upon the Southwark National Bank, for $20, and purported to have been signed by Thomas Hull. That gentleman denied having any account at the above bank. Marter was held in $1500 bail to answer.

SERIOUS BURNING.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Hyerman was seriously burned by a pot of fat taking fire, at her residence, No. 929 Walnut street.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A FLOATING WHISKY DISTILLERY SEIZED.—On Friday last a man named Daniel Wills, residing in Camden, went on a gunning excursion down the river. When near Billingsport he discovered a suspicious-looking canal boat. On making an examination he became convinced the owners were engaged in the illicit manufacture of molasses whisky. He immediately returned to Camden, and lodged information with Mr. Tatem, Revenue Assessor. That gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Porter, Collector of Internal Revenue, and several others, proceeded to Billingsport, in a carriage. As they approached the boat, those on board observed them, and one who is supposed to have been the "Chief Mogul" decamped in a small boat. Two others were arrested. The floating distillery was examined, and a still of about five barrels capacity was discovered, as were seven barrels of molasses and seven barrels of the ardent, all ready for market. The boat was towed to Camden and fastened to the wharf at the foot of Market street a watchman being in charge. The prisoners were locked up for a hearing before United States Commissioner Cassidy.

A NEW SCHOONER.—Messrs. Taylor & Mathis, ship builders, at the foot of Front street, Cooper's Point, have just completed the finest vessel ever built on the western coast of New Jersey. She is a three-masted schooner, of 400 tons capacity. Her length of keel is 110 feet, over all 115 feet. The breadth of beam is 19 feet, depth of hold 10 feet. Joseph W. Wilson, a resident of Philadelphia, has been honored by having the vessel named after him. The principal owner is Captain John S. Somers, who will command her. Everything that will tend to make her as strong as possible has been applied. The keel is riveted through and through with galvanized iron bolts, in order to prevent it from splitting should the vessel run aground. The cabin is fitted up in superb style. It is finished with rosewood and ash. The cornice and caps are gilded. The accommodations for the crew are excellent. She is a perfect model, and reflects credit upon her builders. The launch will take place on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 6s '81	99	50 sh Morris Canal	40
$2800 City 6s, Gas, new	98¾	7 sh Penna R	53½
2 sh Leh Nav	47	50 do	3d. 53½
100 sh Ocean Oil	4	20 sh Elmira Pf	55. 42
100 sh Read R	30. 51 5-16	100 sh Phil & E	2d. 28¾
100 do	8b. 51¾	1700 sh Hyde Farm	1s. ¾
5 sh Phila & T	125		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old	98¾	10 sh Leh V R	57½
$1000 do. New	99 100	20 do	57¾
$100 do. New	100	100 sh Leh Zinc	40
$4200 do. N. Thurs	100	200 sh Read R	51
$700 do. N. Thurs	100	100 do	50 94
$1000 N Penna 6s	98¾	100 do	50 94
$1000 Leh Val 6s	93¾	30 sh Hazleton Coal	30

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Third Page.*]

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
Sale at No. 1106 Chesnut Street.
BILLIARD TABLES, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.
On Thursday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Chesnut street, upstairs, will be sold

5 Phelan's first-class billiard tables, complete.
2 large French plate pier glasses.
Bar counter, cigar case, sofas, cane-seat chairs, gas fixtures, large coal stove, stationery, washstands, elegant medallion velvet carpet, framed engravings, clock, secretary and bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bar furniture, etc.

LEASE AND GOOD WILL.

Also the lease of the premises for two years, and good will. [9 23 3t

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS.

Ninth Volume of Miss Muhlbach's Historical Novels, Now Ready.

Published in cloth at $2 00, Closing out at $1 50.
Published in paper at $1 50, Closing out at $1 15.

WAVERLEY AND GUY MANNERING.

The first two volues of the Illustrated Library Edition of Waverley, published at $1 50; closing out at $1 15.

G. W. PITCHER'S

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

9 21 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street. 808

25 CENTS—HARPER FOR OCTOBER, 25c.

25 CENTS—ATLANTIC FOR OCTOBER.

5 CENTS—EVERY SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th.

Leslie, Demorest, Godey, Peterson, Ladies' Friend, and all the other Magazines at reduced prices.

Books, Pictures, Frames, Stereoscopes, and Views, closing out at half price, at

G. W. PITCHER'S,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures for sale, 9 21 2t

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 5rp

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

RARE GEMS.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

9 11 wsm8m PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, September 23,

With the Largest Assortment

OF

SILVER-WARE

WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, NEVER BEFORE SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 wfm3mrp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 530 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 tmwlm

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

2108 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2110

ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,

EVERY CONVENIENCE.

APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*

NO. 2106 RACE STREET.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 1016 MELON Street. Possession soon. Terms easy.
CHARLES RHOADS,
9 21 3t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROPERTY, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Duy's Lane Station. Inquire of D. SCULL, No. 125 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILAD LPH

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1 25, $1 37½, to $3.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1 37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ¾ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1.
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229 NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 10, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [12 wsmsmrp

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING.

$1·87½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas.
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.
Colored Poplin Alpacas.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2 25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.
200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER

1 11 fsmrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

898 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm2rp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.

Have just opened from New York, at less than regular market prices:—

100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
100 do. do. do. do. 25c.
100 do. do. do. do. 28c.
Large sized Linen Huckaback Towels, 31, 33, and 35 cents.
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Linen Napkins and Doyles, very cheap.
Bird-eye Linen for Aprons.
A large lot of Bird-eye Diaper, very cheap.
Power-loom Table Linens, very cheap.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, very heavy, $1 and $1·25 per yard.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale heavy Shaker Flannels, nearly yard wide, 37½ cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard Vale Flannels.
Fine French Plaid Sack Flannels.
Fine Colored Opera Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Grey and Red Flannels.
Blankets, Blankets, very cheap, from $4·50 up to $17 a pair.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 35, and 37½ cents, etc. etc.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Heavy Silk and Wool Poplin, choice shades.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Mixed Poplins.
Do. do. Plain Poplins, 50 cents
Best quality American Deleines and Calicoes.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, 200 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality. [9 21 smw 1J1
50 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1·25 per pair.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

19 thmstrp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON

OPENED THIS MORNING

A Case of

PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,

ALL THE NEW SHADES AND COLORS AT $1·75.

A large and complete assortment of all the new shades and colors of

Plain Poult de Soies.
Plain Taffeta Silks.
Plain Corded Silks.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS,

All widths and qualities, with and without lustre, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

New imported Dress Goods opening daily.
Long Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Long Broche Shawls, open centres.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Wool Shawls, new.
Misses' Long and Square Wool Shawls.
Striped Chaine Laine Broche Square Shawls. [11

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED CASTOR CLOTHS VELVET FINISH; BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL. 8 26mj

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 8mwfrp Philadelphia.